

Review May Delay U.K. Account

U.S. Expected to Miss Iran Assets Deadline

By Walter Pincus
WASHINGTON — The United States may not be able to make the next deadline set by the hostage release agreement with Iran, sources inside and outside government warn.

U.S. Order Expelled 1% Of Iranians

By Evan Maxwell
LOS ANGELES — Fifteen months of effort by the Immigration and Naturalization Service resulted in the expulsion of slightly more than 1 percent of the Iranian students in the United States, federal officials say.

Deportation hearings are proceeding against 3,008 other Iranians, while 2,887 who were facing expulsion have applied for political asylum, postponing their departure at least for the moment, the officials say.

The results indicate the unwieldiness of the immigration service as a political and diplomatic weapon, according to some critics of the crackdown.

"On a cost-effectiveness basis, it would have been a lot cheaper to send these kids to the university than it was to try and send them back to Iran," said Washington immigration attorney David Carliner, chairman of the American Bar Association's immigration section.

Fewer Last Year

"From what we have been able to gather, there were fewer Iranian students departing the U.S. in the last year than would normally be the case," said Georgia Stewart, information director of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs.

But Mr. Carliner and others added that the crackdown may have had the effect, perhaps unintended, of defusing public outrage against Iranians during the height of the hostage problem.

Immigration service figures show that as of last Monday, 60,941 Iranian students had been interviewed and had undergone verification of their academic status since the crackdown began on Nov. 11, 1979.

Of that number, 54,292 were found to be in compliance with the legal terms of their student visas. The remaining 6,649 were put through deportation proceedings, which can take years to complete.

Immigration service investigators are still seeking 3,300 Iranian students, some of whom may have gone underground and others of whom may have left the country without notifying the immigration service.

Many in Los Angeles

Phillip Smith, assistant district director in charge of investigations in Los Angeles, said 40 to 50 percent of all Iranian students in the country are in the Los Angeles area.

Iranian students became the target of considerable scrutiny after several hundred of them rioted outside the Beverly Hills, Calif., mansion of the late Shah's sister on Jan. 2, 1979. When some students took to the streets in support of the Tehran militants, the White House ordered the unprecedented special check, which pertained only to Iranians.

It was one of the largest attempts at internal control ever undertaken by the immigration service.

Iranian student groups won a preliminary injunction from a federal district judge in Washington that halted the registration. The injunction was voided by an appeals court, whose ruling the Supreme Court ratified last spring.

Officials of the foreign student advisers' group said the registration proved little more than an inconvenience for students who were enrolled full-time.

"I personally know of no student who was forced to leave the country," said Eric Heiberg, director of the Georgetown University foreign student office. "Lots of Iranians got nasty letters and there was a lot of paper being shuffled, but it was all an illustration of the fact that the system protects people pretty well."

LAUSANNE PALACE
Unsurpassed elegance in the heart of the city.
30 minutes from Geneva Airport.
200 rooms, direct-dialing telephone.



Josefa Murua weeps during the funeral of her husband, Jose Maria Ryan, kidnapped and later assassinated by Basque separatist guerrillas. Ryan was chief engineer of a nuclear plant at Lemonz, near Bilbao, which the guerrillas opposed.

Basque Parties Denounce ETA in Engineer's Killing

BILBAO, Spain — A large crowd that included the head of the autonomous Basque government attended the funeral Sunday of a nuclear engineer whose assassination by Basque guerrillas Friday brought a strong reaction against the separatist organization ETA, which claimed the slaying.

ETA — blamed for 95 political assassinations last year — killed Jose Maria Ryan, a 39-year-old father of five, after the Spanish owners of a controversial nuclear plant near completion in the outskirts of Bilbao refused to demolish the facility, as demanded by ETA. Ryan was chief engineer of the project.

Basque Nationalist, Communist and Socialist parties — but not Herri Batasuna, regarded as ETA's political arm — called for a general strike in the three Basque provinces Monday to protest Ryan's assassination. A demonstration was also planned in Bilbao on the same day in support for peace and liberty in the Basque country.

Juan Maria Barandien, head of the leftist party Euzkadi Eskerra (Basque Left), which at times has supported ETA acts, said. "This action will mean the end for ETA."

Txiki Benegas, head of the Basque Socialist Party, called ETA "a group of fascist fanatics." The San Vicente church in Bilbao was filled to capacity and some people stood outside for the funeral, officiated by 20 Roman Catholic priests. Among those attending was the head of the autonomous Basque government, Carlos Garaicoechea. King Juan Carlos sent a condolence message to the victim's family.

Ryan, the head technician of Iberduero, Spain's largest electrical company, was kidnapped by

Iran to Deport American; Freedom Seen for Britons

A representative of the archbishop of Canterbury, who as spiritual leader of the world Anglican community has been campaigning for their release, returned to Iran recently in a fresh effort to secure their freedom.

Terry Waite arrived in Tehran on Friday, informed sources said. No details of his talks were immediately available.

She told the court she came to Tehran because she was "interested in the news and events in Iran and wanted to see the situation."

Her trial was held in Evin Prison in the presence of a Swiss diplomat. Switzerland has represented U.S. interests in Iran since the United States broke off diplomatic relations following the seizure of the U.S. Embassy on November 4, 1979, and the subsequent holding of 52 of its staff for 444 days.

Mrs. Dwyer's husband, professor of English at the State University College at Buffalo [N.Y.], said at the time of her arrest: "There did not seem to be any real danger. Besides, it meant a great deal to her. It wasn't like going to El Salvador."

Her departure would leave one U.S. citizen still under arrest in Iran, Afghan-born national Zia Nassry. Another U.S. citizen, Iranian-born Moli Sohani, was unexpectedly acquitted of spy charges last week allowed to return to his wife in Tehran.

The four Britons are Anglican missionary Drs. John and Audrey Coleman, Scottish Anglican Jean Waddell, who was formerly secretary to the Anglican bishop of Iran, and English businessman Andrew Pyke. They were detained last August following the arrest and deportation of several Iranian students from Britain as a result of a demonstration in London.

The Britons have been held apparently without charges since then, seemingly suspected of espionage.

Ministers Meet in New Delhi

Discord Mars Facade Of Nonaligned Unity

By Stuart Auerbach
NEW DELHI — Foreign ministers from the nonaligned nations gather here Monday with the cloak of unity in which the movement likes to wrap itself threatened by a rift between two of its members and widely differing views on how to react to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

A week of lower-level meetings appeared Sunday to have failed to gloss over obvious differences among the more than 90 nations and organizations represented at the meeting. Islamic states insisted that the movement call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Asian nations pressed for a condemnation of Vietnam.

Moreover, Iran has demanded Iraq be ejected from the movement because of the five-month-old Gulf war and hard-line Arab nations want Egypt — one of the founders of the movement — expelled for signing the Camp David accords and making a separate peace with Israel.

Divisive Issues
Since all positions are arrived at by consensus, the movement appears to face the dilemma here this week of remaining as a force to be reckoned with in the world while sliding over the divisive issues facing it in the interest of preserving the facade of nonaligned unity.

"The question of winning and losing does not arise in a family," conference spokesman J.N. Dixit, an Indian diplomat, said Saturday in dodging a question on which view prevailed in a debate in the political committee.

Yet there are major differences between members; some involve superpower disputes while others are of mainly regional interest.

There is, for example, no consensus on either Cambodia or Afghanistan — both of vital interest to members of the movement — and the only big shooting war between nations going on at the moment is between two non-aligned states, Iran and Iraq.

Strong pressure has developed here last week in preliminary discussions among diplomats to amend the Indian-prepared draft declaration — which merely called for a settlement in Afghanistan — to push for the withdrawal of foreign troops. An amendment offered by Pakistan, closely followed the line of November UN resolution, but it did not mention the Soviet Union by name.

The main activity on the Afghan front, however, may take place in private sessions when UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim arrives here Tuesday. There have been indications that Pakistan is willing to sit down to talks with the Soviet-installed Afghan government of Babrak Karmal, but it remains unclear under what conditions. Moreover, Iran, which was to be a third party to those talks, has refused to deal with the Karmal forces under any conditions.

While it is clear there has been some movement in the past months toward nudging Pakistan and Afghanistan closer to talks, it appears unlikely that the meetings will take place here this week and even more uncertain what they will accomplish, since the rebel hands that actually fight Soviet and Afghan troops will not be included.

The talks could, however, accomplish a prime Moscow aim of gaining recognition for the Karmal government from Pakistan and perhaps other Islamic nations.

On Cambodia — another major divisive issue — Vietnam has accused Singapore of being an agent of imperialism and part of the Sino-American axis for trying to take place in Malaysia. To have the Hanoi government condemned for its 1979 invasion that installed the Heng Samrin government in power.

The three Association of South-east Asian Nations members want the overthrown Pol Pot forces,

which still hold Cambodia's UN seat, to be listed as the official delegate to this conference and complained about the "high-handed way" Cuba, as nonaligned chairman, took the seat from them at the Havana summit in 1979.

It appears that neither side will be seated here as, once again, no consensus has developed.

The debate, however, has created a bloc consisting of the ASEAN and other non-Communist nations, including Pakistan and some Islamic states, to confront Cuba, Vietnam and other Soviet allies on Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Mr. Dixit, for instance, disclosed Saturday night that there is a move to omit any references to the U.S. naval base on Diego Garcia from the section of the declaration dealing with keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Sources within the conference said this is being done to eliminate any pro-Moscow bias since the Soviet bases in the region are not being specifically mentioned.

It appears unlikely that the conference will act on the call for Egypt's expulsion, especially since the large group of African nations oppose it, or on Iran's demand for the expulsion of Iraq. Nor is it expected to tackle other battles between member states, such as the Algerian-Moroccan dispute over the Western Sahara or Libya's intervention in Chad.

The movement is far more fragmented today than it was 20 years ago, when it held its first summit conference in Belgrade. At that event, which will be commemorated Wednesday as the birth of the nonaligned movement, it offered itself as an alternative between the big power blocs of East and West.

Even Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose father Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the movement's founders, acknowledged in an interview in December that nonalignment had lost power, probably because it had grown so large that many members fail to follow its principles.

Polish Aides, Union Meet
tacking a weekend Polish Communist Party.

A Bulgarian report charged that the Polish party had been damaged by "rude violation" of Leninist principles whose revival was of major importance.

Czechoslovakia's Communist Party newspaper, Rude Pravo, one of the strongest critics of Solidarity, renewed Soviet charges that "counter-revolutionary forces are shifting to frontal attacks on the party and popular power" in Poland. It charged that Solidarity had appealed to farmers to withhold their products and distributed leaflets with instructions on how to oppose the Polish party and government.

Bulgaria's news agency carried a report from Poland saying "sabotage is still being carried out by individuals and ultimatums are made for change of leaders in Polish districts."

East Germany's news agency reported parts of a Tass attack from Friday, which accused Polish dissidents and "right-wing" elements in Solidarity of continuing "provocations and blackmail."

Complaints of Tourists' Treatment
WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish authorities took the unusual step Sunday of complaining openly to the west by East German and Czechoslovak customs and frontier officials have delayed Polish nationals with strict checks at the frontiers. Both countries imposed travel restrictions on Poles after last summer's political and labor upheaval.

Potential Visitors Fear Shortages, Soviet Invasion
Many potential visitors, reading press reports, fear they will have little to eat, that they will have to wait in long lines or that they may even face Soviet troops in the streets. Interpress, the government information agency, says an informal survey indicates that it is not so much the possibility of a Soviet intervention but fear of shortages that keeps tourists away.

In fact, a tourist staying in any of the Orbis-managed hotels could spend weeks or months in Poland and barely be aware that any shortages existed. The hotels and restaurants have so far been supplied with adequate food, even when supplies are not available in the shops.

Fried Chicken
Ensuring supplies for the hotels makes good economic sense, Mr. Wiesiolek said. Poland, for example, exports a great deal of meat. But more money can be made by selling the meat here in restaurants, with all the trimmings, and that is exactly what the hotels do.

Qadhafi Says Libyan Troops to Stay in Chad

BEIRUT — Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi has said his troops remain in neighboring Chad until the government there can guarantee the security of its people.

The Libyan news agency, JANA, Sunday quoted Col. Qadhafi, dressed in a students' congress in Benghazi during the weekend. He denied what he called imperialist allegations that the Soviet Union involved in plans for a merger between Libya and Chad.

"We declare that the responsibility in Chad is a Libyan responsibility and that the Soviet Union has had nothing to do with the Chad item," he said, according to JANA.

Thailand Partially Closes Border With Laos

BANGKOK — Thailand partially closed its Mekong river border, locking Laos on Sunday in retaliation for a series of weekend fights across a disputed island.

At least nine Thais were wounded in the skirmishes that began last night with exchanges of rifle fire and rocket and heavy artillery fire from both sides. Lao casualties were not known.

Thailand radio said the governor of Nong Khai province, near Mekong from the Lao capital of Vientiane, ordered two principal crossing points closed after getting permission from Bangkok. This is the main supplier of food and fuel to Vientiane, and the only one of its exports.

Salvador Prelate Faults U.S., Cuba Arms

SAN SALVADOR — Acting Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas criticized U.S. arms shipments to El Salvador on Sunday and asked not to support leftist rebels. He urged the rebels to find a "non alternative" to guerrilla warfare because "the people now do not have any type of tolerance."

U.S. officials say El Salvador needs the armaments, part of a million military aid package, because Salvadoran guerrillas all have received considerable military aid from Cuba, the Soviet Union and other nations.

"What is truly needed here are tractors, tools to work the land, the instruments of life," said Archbishop Rivera, who has been archbishop of San Salvador since the assassination last May of Archbishop Oscar Romero. "Our problems are not military, but social and structural."

Peking Says Dissidents Try to Create Chaos

PEKING — China's Communist Party linked dissident activity to the Gang of Four radical leaders led by Jiang Qing and the dissidents of trying to start another Cultural Revolution, the party's harshest attacks on those demanding freedom and democracy.

The party newspaper People's Daily urged the public to "criticize and — when necessary — struggle against those who party's shortcomings as an excuse to fundamentally shake off the leadership."

Some activists want to "kick aside the party committee to get democracy," the paper said. It said they "petition, link up, issue petitions and even hold strikes and boycott classes to press for 'democracy and freedom.' They are in fact advocating the same thing as the Revolution, creating chaos. Among these people, some are really the Lin Biao-Gang of Four."

Pope Remembers 'Beloved' North Korea

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II issued the first papal address to Communist North Korea in three decades, at his morning in St. Peter's Square on Sunday.

After paying tribute to the Roman Catholic Church in South Korea, the pope said: "At the same time, how can I not remember the beloved brothers and sisters of the North, so close to my heart to whom I would like to give assurances of my constant prayer and constant remembrance."

The pope asked for "the intercession of the Holy Virgin Mary, the hopes of the entire Korean people can be realized." He spoke before starting his first pontifical visit to the Far East, which will include Japan, Guam and the Philippines, and a shortwave broadcast in Manila addressing the people of China, the Soviet Union, North Vietnam and Cambodia.

Schmidt Faces Challenge From Left Wing of Party

many entered a serious recession, the circumstances that permitted a rapid improvement were different. Oil prices were considerably lower, and the country was able to corner much of the market provided by the newly rich members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Since then, the OPEC market has contracted, West Germany's industrial competitiveness has diminished, and its technology, particularly in electronics, has fallen behind.

The country's long-term economic prospects would be greatly improved if it could move ahead with a coherent program for the development of nuclear energy, but this is one of the areas where the left wing is seeking compensation for its frustrations.

As a result, the Social Democratic Party organization in Hamburg, the chancellor's hometown, voted against development of new local atomic-power sources. More than an embarrassing slap for the chancellor, the vote illustrated that

he cannot expect to move to atomic energy with less than stronger public stance, courting more problems with party.

The same situation is on questions involving West Germany's security. Hans Schmidt must deal with the left wing members of the party who want about \$200 billion of the defense budget transferred to foreign aid, questioning NATO's dual deployment of new missiles who are opposed to any new sales by West Germany to countries such as Chile or Spain.

There is little in terms of peace initiatives or attempts to establish détente that Mr. Schmidt can offer these people, as done over the years, in aid for their cooperation. A tactical might be to go over heads and begin a concerted campaign aimed directly at the where Mr. Schmidt would find considerable support.

But this would be publicly together, against the Soviet Union, and the left wing unlikely to sustain.

Amid the shippage, each represent a struggle for Schmidt to govern the country. December, when Mr. Schmidt's troubles began, some assembly would disappear as a normal of post-election bluffs, but appear to have overruled Schmidt's abilities to dispense and undermined the real and in the party between the left wing pragmatists and the left.

With both the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats, their intention to keep their tion going — and an emergency meeting of Social Democrats scheduled Wednesday in a attempt to end the dispute, the government itself does not appear danger.

But the prospect is less political stability in West Germany, as from its allies about its demand, and as a by-product, a visible eling off in the country's ing influence in world events.

1000 Lausanne, Switzerland. Telephone: 21/20 37 11. Telex: 24 171

هكذا من الأهل

WORLD NEWS
Lithuanian...
Thailand...
Salvador...
China...
Belarus...
Schmidt...
Tourists...
Africa...
Yale...
Marcos...
Reagan...
The New York Times

FBI Shortcomings Alleged
Demonstrators to Reopen Inquiry on Donovan

The FBI report noted that Mr. Cecchi, whom Mr. Picardo thought dead, was very much alive and, in an interview last month, called Mr. Picardo "a liar."
"He said he had no knowledge of any payments by SCC for labor peace and ... he advised ... the name Armand Faugno was not familiar to him," the FBI reported.

Number in Address Book
FBI agents evidently did not carry that aspect of the inquiry any further. However, reporter Locklin dug up an address book of Faugno's that had been provided to Mr. Locklin years earlier. Mr. Locklin reportedly found it in the name, address and phone number of Al Cecchi.

Mr. Locklin called the number, [and] Cecchi who admitted he did, in fact, Mr. Faugno, the letter to Sen. Hatch stated. "Both of these findings [by Mr. Locklin] seemed to lend additional credence to the allegations of Ralph Picardo."

It was unclear why Mr. Cecchi might admit to a reporter what he denied to the FBI, but sources said Mr. Locklin drew the attention from Mr. Cecchi only after informing him that his name, address and phone number were in Faugno's address book. ("Oh, you mean Armand Faugno," Mr. Cecchi was then said to have replied.)

The FBI took the position Saturday that it would be premature for us to make any comment. "I thought we weren't going to do that," Mr. Reagan snapped, to which an aide replied that the person was highly qualified and was the choice of the president's own appointees.

In their letter to Sen. Hatch, Sen. Kennedy and his colleagues said they thought it important to get the FBI to investigate the allegations of still another government-protected witness, Patrick Kelly. Mr. Kelly recalled being told of ties between Schiavone Construction and members of the Genovese organized crime family.

Reagan Names SALT Foe To High Pentagon Post
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has nominated Fred C. Ikle, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and a foreign policy and national security adviser to Mr. Reagan, to be undersecretary of defense for policy.

Reagan's Deregulators Studying Ways Change Rules 'Shackling' Economy
WASHINGTON — In the period permitted by the Reagan's 60-day freeze on regulations, a task force of regulators is determining how to change the rules that have "shackled" the economy.



DRAGGED AWAY FROM DEATH — A California highway patrolman, Mark Lynn, left, and bridge workers hauled an unidentified 42-year-old man to safety after he had stood outside the railing of the Golden Gate Bridge for an hour threatening three times to jump.

Incumbents Told to Resign
Reagan Overseeing All Appointments

WASHINGTON — While reviewing personnel matters, President Reagan heard a week ago that one of his Cabinet members wanted to retain a Carter administration official to a key position. "I thought we weren't going to do that," Mr. Reagan snapped, to which an aide replied that the person was highly qualified and was the choice of the president's own appointees.

WASHINGTON — The House Subcommittee on Investigations, a report on the controversial release of information about the Stealth bomber last summer, has reopened an old and perplexing question: how to square protection of military secrets with freedom of the press.

WASHINGTON — Ten members of the U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee have arrived in England to get a first-hand look at Margaret Thatcher's economic policies, which President Reagan has said he admires.

WASHINGTON — At least six persons were reported killed and scores wounded as police fired on demonstrators, rioters and looters to several Indian cities, an Indian news agency said.

WASHINGTON — At least six persons were reported killed and scores wounded as police fired on demonstrators, rioters and looters to several Indian cities, an Indian news agency said.

WASHINGTON — At least six persons were reported killed and scores wounded as police fired on demonstrators, rioters and looters to several Indian cities, an Indian news agency said.

Comments on Constitution Effort
British Diplomat Angers Ottawa

OTTAWA — A transatlantic controversy about Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's plans to give Canada a new constitution has increased after a warning from the British high commissioner that the British and Canadian parliaments are "on a collision course" on the issue.

OTTAWA — A transatlantic controversy about Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's plans to give Canada a new constitution has increased after a warning from the British high commissioner that the British and Canadian parliaments are "on a collision course" on the issue.

WASHINGTON — The House Subcommittee on Investigations, a report on the controversial release of information about the Stealth bomber last summer, has reopened an old and perplexing question: how to square protection of military secrets with freedom of the press.

WASHINGTON — Ten members of the U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee have arrived in England to get a first-hand look at Margaret Thatcher's economic policies, which President Reagan has said he admires.

WASHINGTON — At least six persons were reported killed and scores wounded as police fired on demonstrators, rioters and looters to several Indian cities, an Indian news agency said.

WASHINGTON — At least six persons were reported killed and scores wounded as police fired on demonstrators, rioters and looters to several Indian cities, an Indian news agency said.

WASHINGTON — At least six persons were reported killed and scores wounded as police fired on demonstrators, rioters and looters to several Indian cities, an Indian news agency said.

WASHINGTON — At least six persons were reported killed and scores wounded as police fired on demonstrators, rioters and looters to several Indian cities, an Indian news agency said.

WASHINGTON — At least six persons were reported killed and scores wounded as police fired on demonstrators, rioters and looters to several Indian cities, an Indian news agency said.

Kremlin Assails Reagan Policies In U.S., Abroad

MOSCOW — Pravda attacked President Reagan's military, diplomatic and economic policies Sunday and warned the Third World to beware of U.S. "tentacles."

MOSCOW — Pravda attacked President Reagan's military, diplomatic and economic policies Sunday and warned the Third World to beware of U.S. "tentacles."

MOSCOW — Pravda attacked President Reagan's military, diplomatic and economic policies Sunday and warned the Third World to beware of U.S. "tentacles."

MOSCOW — Pravda attacked President Reagan's military, diplomatic and economic policies Sunday and warned the Third World to beware of U.S. "tentacles."

MOSCOW — Pravda attacked President Reagan's military, diplomatic and economic policies Sunday and warned the Third World to beware of U.S. "tentacles."

MOSCOW — Pravda attacked President Reagan's military, diplomatic and economic policies Sunday and warned the Third World to beware of U.S. "tentacles."

MOSCOW — Pravda attacked President Reagan's military, diplomatic and economic policies Sunday and warned the Third World to beware of U.S. "tentacles."

Scientist Claims Shroud of Turin Once Held Body

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Microscopic photography of linen fibers in the Shroud of Turin shows the image of a man produced by direct contact from a body, according to a member of the first scientific team to use modern tools to study the purported burial shroud of Jesus Christ.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Microscopic photography of linen fibers in the Shroud of Turin shows the image of a man produced by direct contact from a body, according to a member of the first scientific team to use modern tools to study the purported burial shroud of Jesus Christ.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Microscopic photography of linen fibers in the Shroud of Turin shows the image of a man produced by direct contact from a body, according to a member of the first scientific team to use modern tools to study the purported burial shroud of Jesus Christ.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Microscopic photography of linen fibers in the Shroud of Turin shows the image of a man produced by direct contact from a body, according to a member of the first scientific team to use modern tools to study the purported burial shroud of Jesus Christ.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Microscopic photography of linen fibers in the Shroud of Turin shows the image of a man produced by direct contact from a body, according to a member of the first scientific team to use modern tools to study the purported burial shroud of Jesus Christ.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Microscopic photography of linen fibers in the Shroud of Turin shows the image of a man produced by direct contact from a body, according to a member of the first scientific team to use modern tools to study the purported burial shroud of Jesus Christ.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Microscopic photography of linen fibers in the Shroud of Turin shows the image of a man produced by direct contact from a body, according to a member of the first scientific team to use modern tools to study the purported burial shroud of Jesus Christ.

We'll spoil you.
Stoll Chura
INTERCONTINENTAL
AMSTERDAM
Telephone: 020-787111,
telex 16182

What Does President Reagan Really Want?
REAGAN THE MAN THE PRESIDENT
by Correspondents of The New York Times
Hardcover. 224 Pages. 32 Pages of photographs.
Distributed internationally in cooperation with The International Herald Tribune
The first full, factual portrait of President Reagan is now available from five New York Times writers. Based on their original investigation, this reportage, written especially for this book, examines Reagan's political style and predicts his presidential character. Here—with 32 pages of photographs—in detailed reporting and impartial analysis—is what you must know about the real Ronald Reagan, The Man, The President.

Self-Interest and Morality

The kindest judgment on President Reagan's first gestures toward the Soviet Union is to note that he has obviously spent most of his White House time studying the U.S. economy. The priority is right. No amount of ooze-thumbing at Moscow will do much harm if in the end Mr. Reagan tames inflation, stimulates growth, improves the military and relieves dependence on foreign oil. No foreign exertions will do much good if he fails.

Still, the Soviet connection obviously counts. And however distracted he may be, the president should not be addressing the Kremlin in ways that sound simultaneously belligerent and banal.

First there was the Dobrynin Diversion. Presumably to demonstrate the demise of détente, the Soviet ambassador (for 20 years!) in Washington was denied garage-door access to the State Department and made to harve the front-door traffic instead. No more secret approaches to Henry Kissinger's lair; only open antagonism, openly arrived at.

After the ridiculous came the sublime: hitting them with the Good Book. What made him so sure, the president was asked, that the Soviet leaders want to dominate the world? Well, he replied, they always speak of world revolution and though their morality lets them cheat and lie, he can only believe them. When asked to reflect again the next day, he added: "They don't believe in afterlife; they don't believe in a God or a religion; and the only morality they recognize, therefore, is what will advance the cause of Socialism."

That a president old enough to remember the U-2, the Bay of Pigs, Vietnam and Watergate would cite lying in some national interest as proof of a lust for conquest is laughable. But it is fatuous for him also to proclaim a religious test for diplomacy (Iranians believe in afterlife, Japanese don't). Surely Mr. Reagan knows that self-interest has no religion.

Quite probably, in this clumsy way, the president was trying to say something important. The Soviet Union, whether from its security or intolerance, is aggressive, and the Soviet political system is hateful to demo-

crats. The Soviet leaders ruthlessly dominate other nations, like Poland, and encourage terrorists, like the PLO. They submit to none of the pressures the U.S. government accepts from other nations or the scrutiny and restraint it gets at home.

Americans, from Mr. Reagan on down, are weary of the world's refusal to recognize these distinctions between the superpowers. As they showed in cheering the hostages, they plainly want to reassert the superiority of American values — just as Jimmy Carter wanted to do with his human rights campaign. Though these values no longer depend on belief in afterlife, they do turn on distinguishable philosophies of life.

Honestly practiced and properly articulated, these values count for more than nuclear bombs or secret agents. Weapons, once matched, lose their value even in diplomacy. And plots, as in Iran, can be foiled by the weakest nations. Besides arms, a truly strong diplomacy needs time and patience, which can come only from the confidence that the values of a free society have an enduring and universal appeal.

If that's what Mr. Reagan meant, let him learn to say it. And if that's what Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. means by crusading for Judeo-Christian values, let him say it so Moslems, and atheists, will also understand.

And let the Reagan team move from there to the obvious corollary propositions. As Ambassador Malcolm Toon testified after he lost even front-door access in Moscow, the Soviet Union will never again let the United States achieve military superiority. It is U.S. economic and philosophic power that must be made to count. And the United States will never again be so dominant that the challenges elsewhere will be easily manageable, even without Soviet malevolence.

The task for this generation of Americans is to live, uneasily, with both an imperialistic Soviet Union and a seething Third World. Interests will have to be defended abroad. But superiority will be found only in what a proud people achieves at home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Poland's Ticking Clock

Another round of strikes in Poland may now really be ended. The holdouts in the southern industrial city of Bielsko-Biala won some further local political concessions mainly because Solidarity, the national union, feared division in its own ranks even more than it fears provoking the Russians. But the latest settlement settles nothing. It is only a matter of time before the next round begins.

The Polish workers are still trying to consolidate the victories of last summer, but treading their hard-won rights with institutions and procedures that might secure them against a future government crackdown. Until such new institutions are allowed to take root, mass action and confrontation will be the Polish people's most reliable weapons. And so, little by little, without any clear plan, the insurgents are constructing a novel social order, far more socialistic than any Western model but also much more democratic than any Eastern one. The emerging order does not appear to leave much of a role for an organized Communist hierarchy obedient to the Soviet Union. That, of course, is the real source of the tension.

Poland's workers have swept domestic authority aside, only to discover that real authority lies beyond their reach, behind the Kremlin walls. A working class that is as class-conscious as any ever imagined by Marx has encountered an imperialism as tenacious as any ever denounced by Lenin. The Soviet leaders have assembled sufficient legions to overwhelm any conceivable Polish resistance, but they have failed to arm them with the political formula that would then put Poland back to work.

The Polish government is only the civilian sheathing for this Soviet military bondage and it has been frayed to the point of transparency. At the approach of Communist Par-

ty congresses in Moscow this month and in Warsaw next month, the Polish leaders want desperately to appear in control of events. But they cannot prove it by their deeds so far.

For months, they have vacillated between threats they cannot carry out and concessions they cannot really honor. The latest crisis ended only as, once again, they felt compelled to surrender on issues they had defined as uncompromisable.

Every attempt to retract the concessions granted at Gdansk last August has provoked a new grass-roots challenge. Even the leaders of Solidarity seem to fear a loss of control over their members unless they bow to the clamor for more militant action. And the success of this militancy by workers has only emboldened other sectors of the population, notably farmers and students, to join in the agitation.

Neither the government nor the Polish people may want a showdown, but all are hostages of an unresolved situation. The regime has lost all credibility; Solidarity does not dare to replace it. In domestic politics, the Polish Communist Party has become a nullity, but in holding the Russians at bay, it remains a necessity.

What all this connotes is not counterrevolution, as Moscow would have it, but the early stages of a genuinely Polish revolution. Soviet-style Communism was brought to Poland by the Red Army, and what is left of it is sustained mainly by the threat of that army. Once the Soviet tanks roll into Warsaw, neither the West nor the Poles will turn them back. All that can restrain the Kremlin now is the knowledge that even tanks can no longer turn back Poland's clocks to that pliable era, pre-Gdansk, of last August.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bumpy Ride Ahead

President Reagan has just gone on the TV screens to tell Americans that they are in the worst economic mess since the Great Depression.

This is not to be dismissed as the familiar excuse of incoming governments that the country's ills are all due to the folly of their predecessors. It is the sober truth.

America has 7 million unemployed, double-figure inflation and worst of all for the country which once set standards of industrial dynamism for the rest of the world, waning productivity.

Far and away the most important cause of

this economic decline is the growth of government regulation which... Positively ran riot during the Seventies. Control over water pollution and carcinogens will soon be absorbing a tenth of the U.S. national income.

Without a radical assault on these and other controls, nearly all of them exorbitantly well-meant, America's economic decline can only gather pace.

President Reagan is keen to deregulate but the vested interests opposed to him are strong and well entrenched. Let us wish him success, but it will not come easily. He is in for a bumpy ride.

—The Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 9, 1906

PHILADELPHIA — An unheralded event was an amusing feature of the masked ball given by Mr. Julian Story for 100 guests at the Bellevue-Stratford last evening. The Chinese commissioners now visiting America spent the day in Philadelphia and, on returning to their hotel, left the elevator at the floor on which the maskers were making merry. As the dancers sighted them, all stopped in admiration at the supposed "make-up." One cried, "Well, that's the very best of all!" and the dancers circled round the commissioners, laughing. The Chinese themselves smiled blandly, but looked puzzled. Suddenly an interpreter shot into the room and explained who the visitors were.

Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1931

NEW YORK — Miss Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly the Atlantic, was married today at Noank, Conn., to George Putnam, of the publishing family. Miss Earhart is to retain her maiden name and has decided, according to Mr. Putnam's secretary, not to go away for a wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam met shortly before the bride's flight to Burryport, Wales on June 17, 1926. Mr. Putnam about that time dedicated a new book to his "favorite aeronaut." Mr. Putnam was divorced by Dorothy Binney Putnam in Reno in December, 1929. The decree was granted on grounds of failure to provide. There was no request for alimony, Mrs. Putnam being wealthy in her own right.



On Keeping Statesmen From Desuetude

By Henry Steele Commager

WASHINGTON — Now that Jimmy Carter has left the White House, the United States has three former presidents — Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Mr. Carter himself — all still in the prime of life.

It is not an unprecedented situation. When John Quincy Adams was in the White House (1825-1829), he could rejoice in the survival of no fewer than four of his predecessors: his father, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. All of them had had their fill of public life, and were content with private pursuits. All could play the role of elder statesmen — and did.

The role of elder statesman has changed dramatically since then. It is wildly improbable that President Reagan will enlist the services of Mr. Nixon or Mr. Carter (beyond his special mission to welcome the hostages home), and so far he has made no overtures to Mr. Ford.

Is the United States then required to deny itself the benefit of their wisdom, experience, and counsel, and retire them permanently to what President Grover Cleveland called "innocuous desuetude"?

After all, parliamentary democracies such as Britain do not forfeit the advantages of experience: Prime ministers defeated in general elections promptly become leaders of the opposition, form "shadow cabinets" and prepare to fight, and perchance to win, another day. Should the United States not heed their example and make legal provision for profiting from the services of former presidents in whatever capacity they could be most useful?

The framers of the U.S. Constitution, most of whom had long experience in public service, made no formal provision for statesmen who were turned out of office by

popular vote or by the vicissitudes of party politics. On the other hand, they placed no limitation on whatever career ex-presidents or displaced congressmen might aspire to.

It remained for the mid-20th century opponents of democratic process to write into the Constitution the 1951 amendment limiting the presidency to two terms. But this, it should be noted, is the only legal limitation on the ambitions of public servants ousted from office.

Former presidents can run for the presidency again anytime after their first term — as Cleveland did in 1892. They can run for the Senate, the House or the governorship of their state. A magnanimous president can appoint them to one of many useful or honorific positions: an ambassadorship, a seat on the federal bench, a cabinet (or even a "kitchen cabinet") post, or one of the many posts in the agencies of the United Nations.

Very few former presidents, however, have chosen to re-enter public life after their terms as chief executive. Only two, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Johnson, returned to Congress. Only one, William Howard Taft, went to the U.S. Supreme Court. Perhaps this shows a failure of imagination on the part of presidents in office rather than an excess of modesty in former presidents.

Ripe Age

But it is the post-presidential careers of Adams and of Taft (Andrew Johnson died a few months after his return to Congress) that dramatize the paths that former presidents may, and perhaps should, follow.

John Quincy Adams, for instance, defeated for re-election by the charismatic Andrew Jackson, retired at the ripe age of 60, but in 1831 he was returned to Congress.

After 17 years of heroic service, he died, almost literally, on the floor of the House that he dominated for so many years by his eloquence and the majesty of his character, conscious that he had served his country better as a congressman than as a president.

William Howard Taft's presidency, too, was not a failure, a disappointment. Badly defeated in the election of 1912, he retired with some relief to a professorship of law at Yale. Eight years later, when the Republicans returned to power, President Warren G. Harding appointed him chief justice of the United States — a position for which he was eminently suited, and that he filled with dignity and effectiveness.

The most serious, and the most urgent, problem of retaining the services of statesmen is to be found in devising ways of keeping distinguished senators and representatives from becoming victims not of national but of local rejection, or perhaps merely of well-behaved interest groups.

Special Constituency

Why, after all, do Americans acquiesce in losing the services of a J. William Fulbright, a Frank Church, a Jacob K. Javits, a Gaylord A. Nelson or, for that matter, of a John Brademas, an Elizabeth Holtzman?

The explanation is rooted in the American rejection of taxation without representation at the time of the struggle with England. It was justified, or rationalized, by a geography that was spacious and a provincialism and localism that were real. It was embodied in constitutions, and hallowed by tradition.

It rested basically on the simple notion that all representatives should live among and know the people they represented, and this because each state, each congres-

sional district, had a very special constituency.

The British principle was quite different. Centuries earlier, Britain too had recognized the advantages of localism. By the 18th century, however, that had gone by the board, giving way to the far more realistic principle that every member of Parliament represented not a particular locality but the whole of the English people — the principle, that is, of "virtual representation" of all citizens.

This policy rested on the notion that the interests of Britain were one and that every member of Parliament owed allegiance to the nation as a whole, not to a particular constituency.

The policy had two immense advantages: If placed, dramatically, the welfare of the nation above the welfare of special interests. And it made it possible, as it still does, for the nation to keep first-rate men (and now women) in Parliament rather than forfeit their talents as a result of the vagaries of local or party politics. Thus, to this day, candidates who are defeated in one constituency can stand for election in another (one chosen for them by their party). This sensible arrangement enabled England to retain the services of Edmund Burke, Benjamin Disraeli and Winston Churchill.

The U.S. preference for home-grown representatives was instinctive, and even logical, when issues were indeed mostly local, or at least regional. However instinctive it may now be, it is no longer logical. Today, no major issues confront the nation, or the people, are solely local. The major issues facing us are national, even global. The disadvantages of purely local representation now far outweigh the advantages.

Those disadvantages can be stated briefly: Local representation concentrates the attention of voters on local or state issues rather than on larger national and international issues; it makes it far easier for special-interest groups and for the wealthy to influence the choice of representatives; it denies us the services of eminent public servants who might well find favor with the electors of other states, and thus continue their contributions to the commonwealth (a term whose meaning still is not fully appreciated in the United States).

One of the most striking features on the political horizon today is the absence of statesmanship. The country needs the best talent and the best characters it can find. Nothing would be lost if state political parties were permitted to propose candidates from out of state. If voters did not want them, they could reject them.

It is an old and sound American aphorism that gold is where you find it. Let us find it, and begin to mine a new vein that will yield the precious ore of leadership.

Henry Steele Commager is a historian and the author of numerous books, including "The American Mind" and "The Empire of Reason." He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Reagan and the Wild West

By David S. Broder

SALT LAKE CITY — Utah Gov. Scott M. Matheson is in an unusual — even unique — position. In 1980, he was the only incumbent Democrat re-elected to a governorship west of the Mississippi. Five others who tried were defeated.

In a state that has become a Republican power center with two major Senate committee chairmanships, a Cabinet seat, and the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, Gov. Matheson is the only Democrat remaining in statewide or federal elective office.

He won a second term in 1980 with 55 percent of the vote, while Ronald Reagan was taking 73 percent of the state's vote in the presidential race. Among the 104 members of the state legislature, only 24 are Democrats.

Gov. Matheson, a quiet man of 52 who spent most of his adult life as a corporate lawyer, commands respect in this increasingly Republican state and region, not only as a political survivor, but as a leader on regional issues.

He and Nevada's Republican governor, Robert F. List, are going to Washington together to try to persuade Mr. Reagan's secretaries of energy, interior and defense to create a joint task force to work with Western governors on the challenge now facing the region between the Rocky Mountains and the West Coast states.

That challenge is coping with the dramatic transformation this arid and underpopulated region faces in the next 10 years as it becomes the center of a new military technology and energy industry.

The region's resources of coal, oil, gas, tar sands, uranium and oil shale are bringing in a tidal wave of investment and development that threatens to engulf an area with only 13 percent of the country's water and 5 percent of its population.

Synthetic fuel development may also be on the way, and the MX missile system, if it goes ahead, will add the largest construction project in world history to the demands on the region's shaky economic and political infrastructure.

No one sees any way to halt the oncoming assault, and the promise of jobs and profits and growth is

tantalizing to many. An insurance agent in Grand Junction, Colo., the center of the oil-shale development, says, "I don't sell policies anymore; I just write up the business that comes in."

But local governors do not have it so easy. Mayor Jane Quimby of Grand Junction, which has just passed a \$23-million bond issue for its expanding school needs, says the front-end capital costs for the four-county oil-shale development area far exceed the resources available to its governments.

\$350 Million

A survey of those needs totaled \$350 million, the mayor says, seven times the amount available in the oil-shale trust fund the state has set up for the four counties. Demands on the separate severance tax fund run 10 times the \$20-million annual yield.

Democrats like Gov. Matheson and Mrs. Quimby are not critical of the corporations moving into their region. Gov. Matheson says he has had "good cooperation" from "20 or 30 really big, well-capitalized companies that are picking their chips over us and will probably turn dirt on their Utah projects in the next two years."

But the impact of that development on the air and water, the land, the people and the communities of the West is more than the states can cope with by themselves.

"Two-thirds of Utah's land is owned by the federal government," Gov. Matheson says. "We can't get enough from our tax base to provide the infrastructure that we need." So the states are looking to the federal government for help.

The need for understanding from Washington is magnified by the character of the conservatism that is so rampant in the Mountain States. The issue political war that boosted Mr. Reagan to the presidency has elected dozens of local officials with a deep-bred suspicion of government — especially the federal government. Gov. Matheson expects the legislature to scuttle his modest growth-management program. The legislature is bent on continuing a property-tax rebate program and justifying local tax cuts in a time of burgeoning school population and severe restraints on school funding.

Its attitude toward Washington was evidenced by a vote in the state senate a few days ago denying Salt Lake County the authority to institute an automobile-emission inspection program demanded by the Environmental Protection Agency as a condition for continuing \$152 million in federal aid for air-pollution abatement.

Despite the fact that the valley has suffered under a pollution-breeding inversion this winter, the legislature balked at what one member called the "blackmail" attempt by EPA.

This kind of parochialism is not uncommon here. Salt Lake City is the headquarters of a new political-action group called LASER (League for the Advancement of State Rights). It is headed by John L. Harmer, who was for a time Mr. Reagan's lieutenant governor in California. The group is promoting the "Sagebrush Rebellion," the call for a state takeover of the vast federal public lands.

Mr. Reagan sent LASER's post-election convention a telegram saying, "Count me in as a rebel."

Interior Secretary James G. Watt has asserted that "good neighbor" cooperation can eliminate the radical reaction represented by LASER and the Sagebrush Rebellion. Gov. Matheson, who testified as a Democrat in support of Mr. Watt's controversial nomination, agrees. But Ronald Reagan's administration faces a major test in devising policies that assure development without ruin for the region that so strongly supported his election.

©1981, The Washington Post.

Algeria, Cuba and Maturity

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The West has never quite understood nor come to grips with the chemistry of the nonalignment nations. Unsettled by what Dennis Moynihan has called their "anti-tariff language," the West has often taken offense at their talking and showing and assumed that the movement is merely what a viet spokesman claim it is — "Asia's natural ally."

The truth is that the nonalignment movement has been a coalition of polar opposites ever since its beginning in 1955.

Coherence has not been strong suit and its diversity made it prey in being taken by demagogic leadership. For Moynihan, during his tenure as U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, it was symbolized by General Assembly's president, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Bouteflika, "a master of sly defiance and protracted insult."

But there has been always other side to the nonalignment movement, thoughtful and open-minded, which during the past 10 years has come increasingly to the fore. This side of the movement was dramatized by the role of Algerian government in the Iran hostage affair. The change to a good turn for the United States was eagerly taken.

Algeria is going through a period of transition under its dynamic Mr. Bouteflika is no longer so dominant in Algerian politics. Since the death of Houari Boumedienne in 1978, aggressive cutting edge of Algerian policy in the nonalignment movement has been purposely dulled.

Yet the changes under Bouteflika cannot be divorced from wider process affecting the nonaligned movement as a whole. The movement is more, wiser, more independent of the viet Union and certainly hostile to the West.

The nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting, beginning in Delhi this week will be an important milestone in this evolution. Against the wishes of Cuba, it currently chairs the nonalignment movement, the meeting has brought forward from the summit the reason is Afghanistan, it has done more to dialogue in pro-Soviet, pro-Cuban spirit than any other issue.

It is difficult to recall that 15 months ago, at the nonalignment summit meeting in Havana, Cuba appeared to be riding high, carefully prepared, sharply the resolutions were being passed.

Yet even then a careful observer would have noticed that the beneath were beginning to stir. Such notables as Tito of Yugoslavia and Nyerere of Tanzania were actively engaged in trying to slow down the Cuban juggernaut. The UN voting patterns of groups in the nonalignment movement had been showing definite signs of changing during the previous couple of years.

African Attitudes

Nowhere was this more apparent than in African attitudes toward Israel. No longer were they party to the traditional "anti-Zionist" resolutions. Similarly, the World outrage at the Vietnam invasion of Cambodia earlier in the year was intense and heartfelt.

Then, a little more than a year after the delegates left Rome came the Afghanistan bombshell. The Cubans have been grounded ever since. In June 1980, Cuba had withdrawn its candidature for the nonalignment seat in the Security Council. The effort to hold a meeting of 100 ministers in Havana last summer were rebuffed.

Nothing is straightforward in the nonaligned movement. The attitude of potentially the most influential member of all, India, today puzzling, to say the least.

When Tito died, it seemed natural that Indira Gandhi should be up where her father, Nehru, left, and become the moving force in the bloc. But Indian ambivalence over Afghanistan and the surprise decision to recognize the Ho Samrin government in Cambodia have cut this dream.

It's true that the United States meted out heavy-footed treatment of India in the wake of the Soviet invasion, offering to bolster Pakistan's military power without weighing the regional consequences. This did not give Mrs. Gandhi the room for maneuver she needed. Still, it is beginning to look though Mrs. Gandhi has less than a sure grasp on her foreign role.

Nevertheless, this critical meeting of foreign ministers will be Mrs. Gandhi's turf. If she is sensible, she will use the opportunity to rebalance its independence movement. That's the way the nonaligned movement is rolling and anyone who aspires to lead it cannot afford to try and steer it off behind.

©1981, International Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lee W. Huelber Publisher
Walter N. Wells Deputy Editors
Robert K. McCabe
Stephen Kleiman Chief Editorial Writer

John Hay Whitney Chairman
Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen
Stephen Kleiman

International Herald Tribune, SA, au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 71 2112 179-181, rue de Valenciennes, 92211 Neuilly-sur-Seine. Tel. 347-1244. Telex: 61218 Herald, Paris Cedex 19. France. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Wells. U.S. registration: Post 525 yearly. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11109 © 1981 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Circulation: Postage No. 34 211

General Manager: Alex Lerner, 26-27 Westbury Road, Secaucus 1001, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-26 1814. Telex: 01720 IHTUHLD.

Roland Pinson Associate Publisher
René Bondy Director of Finance
François Desmaisons Director of Circulation
Richard H. Morgan Director of Advertising

سكزامن العمل

Reagan Told to Lift Grain Embargo Fast Lose Confidence of U.S. Farm Groups

Seth S. King
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A delegation of farm leaders has warned President Reagan that he would lose the confidence and support of U.S. farmers if he did not lift the grain embargo on the Soviet Union.

supporting Mr. Reagan, said Friday that too long a delay in ending the embargo would cost the president that support.

The president would lift the embargo. "I'm sure he'll fulfill the promise. But let's give him a chance. Give him some time," Mr. Delano said.

Reagan frequently addresses large audiences that he has called to the White House. He has not had his inauguration ceremony since he was elected in 1980.

William Mullins, president of the National Corn Growers Association, reminded Mr. Reagan that former President Jimmy Carter had lost all standing with grain producers after telling them in 1976 that he did not believe in grain embargoes and would never impose one except in times of a national emergency.

During the White House meeting, Mr. Delano told the president that U.S. farmers wanted three things: the administration's firm control on government spending; access to world agricultural markets uninterrupted by government actions; and an end to the Soviet embargo as soon as possible.

Delano, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, said that his organization is the most enthusiastic in the country.

Complications
An observer present during the meeting said some farm leaders were "quite aggressive" in demanding an end to the embargo. This was in sharp contrast to the tone of their statements during a news conference afterward.

Frank Mitzner, president of the Cotton Council, assured Mr. Reagan that his organization's members would also accept any budget cuts the president might propose.



HARD TIMES — The main entrance to London's elegant Savoy Hotel is nearly deserted after an announcement that the 91-year-old hotel, hard-hit by recession, is selling nearly a third of its 314 rooms for offices and apartments.

First Step in Improving Facilities for U.S. Pentagon Asks Cash for Gulf-Area Bases

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is asking Congress for \$418.8 million for fiscal 1982 as a down payment on upgrading foreign bases that could be used to assemble U.S. forces for action in the Gulf.

Banas base almost certainly a big recipient of the funds. Oman, \$81.4 million, all earmarked for U.S. Air Force facilities, probably at Masira, although the public version of the military construction document does not specify.

Portugal, \$51.4 million to improve Lajes air base in the Azores. Kenya, \$17.6 million to improve port facilities for the U.S. Navy, presumably at Mombasa.

The Reagan administration has embraced former President Jimmy Carter's program of gaining access rights to bases around the Indian Ocean without at the same time establishing a high-profile U.S. military presence.

Those amounts are merely the first installments of a multibillion-dollar program to prepare overseas staging areas for U.S. military forces. Counting weaponry tailored for the Rapid Deployment Force, former Defense Secretary Harold Brown estimated the United States would spend \$17.4 billion on this reaction force from fiscal 1982 through 1986, most of it to protect oil in Southwest Asia.

Mr. Brown, in his farewell defense report, said Japan and Europe, which are more dependent on that oil than the United States, must provide more of their own defense because U.S. forces are being stretched thin trying to cover the Gulf front as well as the Atlantic and Pacific theaters.

Here are the pending requests in the Pentagon's overall \$6.66-billion military construction budget for fiscal 1982:

Diego Garcia, \$158.9 million to improve the port and related facilities at this British-owned island in the Indian Ocean; this is the largest amount earmarked for any Rapid Deployment Force staging area overseas.

Several members of Congress have faulted the command structure of the Rapid Deployment Force, with some advocating that the role be assigned to the Marine Corps. Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said last week the chiefs are unanimous in the belief that the force should be a multiservice outfit.

Legal Expels Plot Aide in Jim Incident

Portugal has announced it is expelling the Soviet spy agent, the Soviet consul in Lisbon, and a Cuban who sought asylum.

There, five of them said that while they still wanted the embargo lifted, they agreed with Mr. Reagan that the matter was now complicated by international developments and that he would need to study it further.

Asked if he would feel betrayed if Mr. Reagan continued the embargo after promising, as a candidate, to lift it, Mr. Billington replied: "I can't answer that question."

Portugal said it was expelling the Soviet consul in Lisbon, a Cuban who sought asylum, and a Cuban who sought asylum.

Asked if he would feel betrayed if Mr. Reagan continued the embargo after promising, as a candidate, to lift it, Mr. Billington replied: "I can't answer that question."

Asked if he would feel betrayed if Mr. Reagan continued the embargo after promising, as a candidate, to lift it, Mr. Billington replied: "I can't answer that question."

War Gains Momentum as Bani-Sadr Regroups His Forces

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The war between Iraq and Iran has slowly been gathering momentum as signs multiply that Iran is preparing a major offensive for the spring.

Analysis said, can Iran achieve a credible bargaining position for negotiations with Iraq on ending the war.

But both Israeli and NATO analysts question whether Iran's command-and-control system is strong enough to launch a major attack.

Major Iranian Push Into Iraq Is Expected in Spring

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The war between Iraq and Iran has slowly been gathering momentum as signs multiply that Iran is preparing a major offensive for the spring.

Analysis said, can Iran achieve a credible bargaining position for negotiations with Iraq on ending the war.

But both Israeli and NATO analysts question whether Iran's command-and-control system is strong enough to launch a major attack.

NEWS ANALYSIS

enough to launch a major attack entailing coordination of air, tank and infantry movements.

The first sign of preparations for an offensive, Israeli sources report, has been the concentration of two divisions at Dezful, the site of Iran's most important forward air base.

Dixie Flag Ordered Out of Georgia Court

The Associated Press

DECATUR, Ga. — A newly elected Superior Court judge has ordered the Confederate battle flag in his courtroom removed as a symbol of racial intolerance.

Judge Chuck Seigler of DeKalb County said the Confederate flag was initially "a flag of honor, but in the years since the (Civil) War it has come to symbolize an attitude toward race."

Disorders in Sao Paulo

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Thousands of commuters, enraged by mass transit delays, set fire to a commuter train and stoned policemen, firemen, train stations and buses here Friday night, authorities said.

Police used tear gas and clubs to quell the disturbance. No one was reported seriously injured.

Iran's Equipment Supplies

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Mr. Bani-Sadr said Sunday that Iran lacks the equipment to mount a brief and decisive offensive against Iraq.

But he said he believed Iraq feared an extended war.

He told Reuters: "The Iraqi Army has been tied down for some time, and projects to weaken it are going very well. But our army has not sufficient equipment to fight a lightning war."

Disorders in Sao Paulo

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Thousands of commuters, enraged by mass transit delays, set fire to a commuter train and stoned policemen, firemen, train stations and buses here Friday night, authorities said.

Police used tear gas and clubs to quell the disturbance. No one was reported seriously injured.

Iran's Equipment Supplies

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Mr. Bani-Sadr said Sunday that Iran lacks the equipment to mount a brief and decisive offensive against Iraq.

But he said he believed Iraq feared an extended war.

He told Reuters: "The Iraqi Army has been tied down for some time, and projects to weaken it are going very well. But our army has not sufficient equipment to fight a lightning war."

Disorders in Sao Paulo

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Thousands of commuters, enraged by mass transit delays, set fire to a commuter train and stoned policemen, firemen, train stations and buses here Friday night, authorities said.

Police used tear gas and clubs to quell the disturbance. No one was reported seriously injured.

Iran's Equipment Supplies

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Mr. Bani-Sadr said Sunday that Iran lacks the equipment to mount a brief and decisive offensive against Iraq.

But he said he believed Iraq feared an extended war.

He told Reuters: "The Iraqi Army has been tied down for some time, and projects to weaken it are going very well. But our army has not sufficient equipment to fight a lightning war."

Disorders in Sao Paulo

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Thousands of commuters, enraged by mass transit delays, set fire to a commuter train and stoned policemen, firemen, train stations and buses here Friday night, authorities said.

Police used tear gas and clubs to quell the disturbance. No one was reported seriously injured.

Iran's Equipment Supplies

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Mr. Bani-Sadr said Sunday that Iran lacks the equipment to mount a brief and decisive offensive against Iraq.

But he said he believed Iraq feared an extended war.

He told Reuters: "The Iraqi Army has been tied down for some time, and projects to weaken it are going very well. But our army has not sufficient equipment to fight a lightning war."

Disorders in Sao Paulo

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Thousands of commuters, enraged by mass transit delays, set fire to a commuter train and stoned policemen, firemen, train stations and buses here Friday night, authorities said.

Police used tear gas and clubs to quell the disturbance. No one was reported seriously injured.

Iran's Equipment Supplies

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Mr. Bani-Sadr said Sunday that Iran lacks the equipment to mount a brief and decisive offensive against Iraq.

But he said he believed Iraq feared an extended war.

He told Reuters: "The Iraqi Army has been tied down for some time, and projects to weaken it are going very well. But our army has not sufficient equipment to fight a lightning war."

Disorders in Sao Paulo

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Thousands of commuters, enraged by mass transit delays, set fire to a commuter train and stoned policemen, firemen, train stations and buses here Friday night, authorities said.

Police used tear gas and clubs to quell the disturbance. No one was reported seriously injured.

Iran's Equipment Supplies

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Mr. Bani-Sadr said Sunday that Iran lacks the equipment to mount a brief and decisive offensive against Iraq.

But he said he believed Iraq feared an extended war.

He told Reuters: "The Iraqi Army has been tied down for some time, and projects to weaken it are going very well. But our army has not sufficient equipment to fight a lightning war."

Disorders in Sao Paulo

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Thousands of commuters, enraged by mass transit delays, set fire to a commuter train and stoned policemen, firemen, train stations and buses here Friday night, authorities said.

Police used tear gas and clubs to quell the disturbance. No one was reported seriously injured.

Iran's Equipment Supplies

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Mr. Bani-Sadr said Sunday that Iran lacks the equipment to mount a brief and decisive offensive against Iraq.

But he said he believed Iraq feared an extended war.

He told Reuters: "The Iraqi Army has been tied down for some time, and projects to weaken it are going very well. But our army has not sufficient equipment to fight a lightning war."

Disorders in Sao Paulo

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Thousands of commuters, enraged by mass transit delays, set fire to a commuter train and stoned policemen, firemen, train stations and buses here Friday night, authorities said.

Police used tear gas and clubs to quell the disturbance. No one was reported seriously injured.

Digital's computers are changing the way the world thinks.

When we introduced the Mini-computer, over 20 years ago, we immediately established ourselves as industry pioneers. For the first time, computers were taken out of the computer room and made available to people who were not necessarily computer experts. It was a major change, the first of many we've made since then.

Over the years, we've made computers smaller yet more powerful, more expensive yet more reliable, more versatile yet easier to use. We've specialized in systems that

put information exactly where it's needed, in the hands of the people who actually use it in their work.



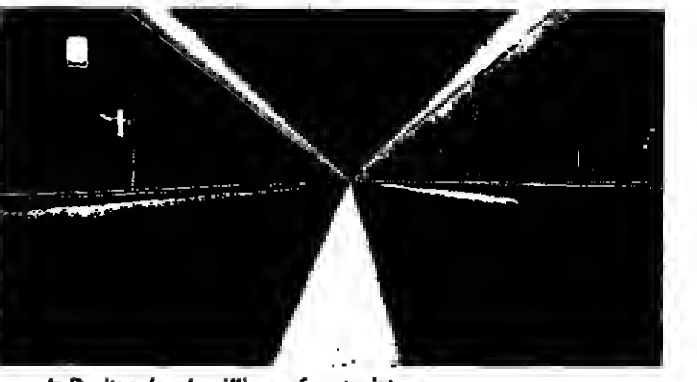
In the United States, Boeing Aerospace engineers exchange data instantly thanks to Digital's state-of-the-art computer networking technology.

but no larger. When you need more capacity, the extensive compatibility of our systems, lets you add it on gradually, without sacrificing your original investment.

As for follow-through support, Digital is second to none. We have over 14,000 service people worldwide, devoted only to maintaining your equipment, training your people and keeping your system running smoothly for as long as you use it.

So if you want the technology, the expertise, and the follow-through

capabilities of a leader in the industry, talk to us.



In Switzerland, millions of motorists can now cross under the Alps through the new 17KM St. Gotthard tunnel with their safety ensured by a control system using Digital computers.

Digital Equipment Corporation (International) Europe, 12 avenue des Morgines, 1213, Petit-Lancy 1, Geneva, Switzerland.

digital
We change the way the world thinks.



In Milan, Italy, Digital brought computers right to the floor of the Alfa Romeo factory, to perform extensive dynamic testing on every engine produced.

The Courier-Mail
million
In Brisbane, Australia, the Courier-Mail uses Digital's computers to produce one of the world's largest newspaper classified advertising sections more quickly, accurately, and economically than ever before.

Obituaries

Frederika, 63, Queen Mother of Greece

New York Times Service
MADRID — Frederika, 63, queen mother of Greece, who had been living in self-imposed exile since her son, King Constantine II, was deposed in 1967, died while on a visit to her daughter, Queen Sofia of Spain.

A spokesman for the Royal Palace in Madrid said Frederika died Friday night of heart failure at a hospital after eyelid surgery. She had lived most recently in London. Frederika, a member of an ancient German princely family, was queen of Greece during the reign of her husband, King Paul I of the Hellenes, from 1947 to 1964. Their son, Constantine, then became king. After a military coup in 1967, he attempted a counter-coup but failed and went into exile in Rome. The monarchy was abolished in 1973.

Frederika — whose full name was Frederika Louise Thyra Victoria Margarita Sophia Olga Cecilia Isabella Christa, princess of Hannover, princess of Great Britain and Ireland, duchess of Brunswick-Luneburg — was born April 18, 1917, in the Castle of Blankenburg. Her father was Duke Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Luneburg, a member of a family that gave Britain its monarchs after the Stuarts. Her mother, Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, was the youngest child of Kaiser Wilhelm II and a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

Frederika and Crown Prince Paul, the brother of King George II of the Hellenes, were married in Athens on Jan. 9, 1938. They were second cousins once removed. Sofia was their child, followed by Constantine and Irene.

In 1941, after Italy invaded Greece, the royal family went into exile. Even after World War II ended, a Communist guerrilla war prevented the family's return until 1946. George II died on April 1, 1947, as the warfare continued. Paul succeeded him, and Frederika

became highly visible as she organized relief efforts for hattered northern villages.

Mary Parkman Peabody
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (UPI) — Mary Parkman Peabody, 89, a veteran of the civil rights movement and the mother of former Gov. Endicott Peabody of Massachusetts, died Friday. She gained national recognition in 1964 when she was arrested, at age 72, during a civil rights protest in St. Augustine, Fla.

A scion of two old Boston families, Mrs. Peabody was the mother of Marietta Peabody Tree, U.S. delegate to the UN Trusteeship Council in 1964-65, and the grandmother of Frances Fitzgerald, a Pulitzer Prize-winning writer.

Hugo Montenegro
PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (AP) — Hugo Montenegro, 55, a composer who wrote the theme for the film "The God, the Bad and the Ugly," died Friday of emphysema.



Queen Mother Frederika ... in 1964

Fought Marcos Regime

Beauty Queen Adjusts to Life After Jail

By Keyes Beech
Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — "I'll have the lamb chops," said Nelia Sancho, putting aside the menu in one of Manila's more expensive hotels, an environment she once knew well but now is strange to her. "I haven't had lamb chops since I was in Australia, and that was a long time ago."

"How do you want them?" asked the waiter. "Done," Nelia said crisply. Then, with a smile that would have melted stone, she added: "Please tell them to hurry. I didn't have any breakfast today."

Japan Rallies Press Claim To Islands Held by Russia

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Amid rumblings of Soviet disapproval, Japan has pressed its claim to four Soviet-held islands with parades, rallies, a sad song, promotional gimmicks and strong official blessing from the government.

to raise children and live the good life. Or she could have joined the jet set.

Instead, she turned revolutionary, tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the government, got captured, spent more than two years in prison and had a baby, after two miscarriages.

Today Nelia Sancho sells encyclopedias to support herself and her 2-year-old son while she lobbies to get her husband out of prison. She lives with her child and a younger sister in a one-bedroom apartment near the University of the Philippines, which is where it all started a decade ago.

"It was all very exciting while it lasted," Nelia said as a gentle breeze bearing the scent of pollution swept in from Manila Bay.

"But times have changed," she said. "All I want is to get my husband out of prison so we can have what is called a normal life. I'm not even sure what we will do when he does get out. We can think about that later."

Nelia is still beautiful, and if she seems a little thick around the waistline, it is because she is two months pregnant. She has enjoyed conjugal visits with her husband, Antonio Liso, in prison.

Forced Changes
" It was something we arranged among ourselves in the detention center," she said. "We set up curtains, sweated in from Manila Bay."

Why did a nice middle-class woman like Nelia Sancho, daughter of a lawyer and one of eight children, turn revolutionary? "Because it is the only correct thing to do," she wrote her parents on Nov. 15, 1974.

"I have no regrets," she said. "It was part of my education. Being a beauty queen was part of my education."

She enjoyed being a beauty queen — the travel, the big hotels in London and New York, the discos, the cocktail parties — until she met an Australian diplomat in Hong Kong.

"He told me something I never forgot," she said. "He told me that I was being used, being exploited."

Life at the University of the Philippines was pretty busy stuff for a country girl from the southern Philippines in 1971. The campus was boiling with political activity.

In 1972 Nelia began to hear about the evils of the oil companies and the need to change the government. When floods devastated central Luzon, she joined student volunteers who went to help.

She learned that the floods were caused by the denuding of the forests by lumber companies who sold the logs to foreigners. Only the rich benefited, she told.

By this time Nelia had joined student demonstrators trying to bring down the government. "The peer-group pressure was terrific," she said. "Anyone who didn't join the demonstrations was a social outcast. And I believed in the cause."

When Mr. Marcos declared martial law, most of Nelia's friends went into hiding. "I was afraid, so I did too," she said.

A year later, in October, 1973, she was arrested, released after a month, and "deported" to her home town of Davao in the Southern Philippines. She was arrested again in February 1976.

The government charged that she "flagrantly violated the terms of her release by joining the subversive movement and by intensifying her underground work and activities, which culminated in her becoming the head of the finance committee of the outlawed Communist Party in the Southern Philippines."

The charges were based on an unsigned sworn statement. Her lawyer later said the statement was obtained through mistreatment, deceit and through physical, mental and emotional coercion.

Beauty Queen Adjusts to Life After Jail

By Keyes Beech
Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — "I'll have the lamb chops," said Nelia Sancho, putting aside the menu in one of Manila's more expensive hotels, an environment she once knew well but now is strange to her. "I haven't had lamb chops since I was in Australia, and that was a long time ago."

"How do you want them?" asked the waiter. "Done," Nelia said crisply. Then, with a smile that would have melted stone, she added: "Please tell them to hurry. I didn't have any breakfast today."

Japan Rallies Press Claim To Islands Held by Russia

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Amid rumblings of Soviet disapproval, Japan has pressed its claim to four Soviet-held islands with parades, rallies, a sad song, promotional gimmicks and strong official blessing from the government.

Nevertheless, the council could confront them with a difficult choice because there have been persistent hints from African journalists and academics with limited access to Mr. Botha that he is prepared to consider giving the vote and some form of representation in Parliament to coloreds and Indians. Even those coloreds who say such an offer should be rejected so long as the black majority is excluded acknowledge that many others would probably seize new privileges, however circumscribed.

The council's deliberations take place in a small, windowless chamber decorated in hues of brown. The ceilings and floors are carpeted in beige.

A sliding door of bulletproof glass and a metal detector stand between the elevators and the chamber's lobby. There is limited seating for the press and none for the public.

Council members have a private dining room that is thoroughly integrated, unlike the dining room at Parliament, where only Cabinet ministers are permitted to invite nonwhite South Africans to lunch.

Ordinary members receive the same pay as members of Parliament, \$32,500 a year, part of it tax free. The committee chairman, who are all white, receive \$57,000, a limousine and either free housing or an additional allowance of \$9,300 if they are living in their own homes. The Cape Times commented editorially that the compensation was a high price to pay to "launder" changes to make them more acceptable to the prime minister's party.

S. Africa Warns Angola Against Helping SWAPO

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — The commander of South African troops in South-West Africa (Namibia) has warned Angola that his men may eventually have to fight Angolan forces to get at guerrillas operating in the territory from bases inside Angola.

Maj. Gen. Charles Lloyd told reporters here Friday: "We appeal to the Angolan government not to cooperate with SWAPO [the guerrilla South-West Africa People's Organization] and not to protect them."

The time was chosen when we will have to go for them irrespective of whether Angolan forces are there or not."

Military forces in South-West Africa, which have raided SWAPO bases across the northern border with Angola on several occasions, maintain they have previously tried to avoid contact with Angolan troops or damage to local installations.

Maj. Gen. Lloyd was bitterly critical of UN proposals for a cease-fire and pre-independence elections that were unsuccessfully discussed by South Africa and SWAPO in Geneva last month.

Greek Ship Sinks; 3 Die

ATHENS — A Greek freighter sank a few miles off the Aegean island of Skyros early Sunday, the government said. Three of the 11 crew members were known dead and five were missing.

International Bond Prices — Week of February 5

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Table with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, etc. Lists various international securities and their market performance.

STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

Large table with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, etc. Lists a wide range of straight bonds across various currencies.

South Africa Inaugurates A Racially Mixed Council

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — In what was initially meant to be seen as a symbolic and even a political turning point, a racially mixed official council started discussions here last week on South Africa's constitutional future.

The inauguration of the President's Council, as the new forum is known, marked the first occasion in the country's modern history that whites and nonwhites had sat in the same chamber under official auspices to debate their common future. It also marked a retreat — on the level of principle, at least — from the doctrines of absolute racial separation on which the dominant National Party came to power in 1948.

But the sense of an auspicious occasion was muted, despite a state banquet at Tuyn Huis, the residence of the South African president. The idea that South Africa was changing course received no echo outside the new council's chamber, which is in an office tower about half a mile from the all-white Parliament.

Central Africans Approve Charter

The Associated Press

BANGUI, Central African Republic — A referendum for a new constitution to restore a multiparty system to this country after 13 years of dictatorship by Jean Bekeze Bokassa was approved by a small margin, it was announced in Bangui.

The Supreme Court, overseeing the referendum that was the first ballot here in more than 15 years, said Thursday that 97.4 percent of eligible voters went to the polls last Sunday. It said 859,447 approved the constitution and 837,410 were against — a margin of 22,037, slightly fewer than the 22,134 invalid votes cast.

President David Dacko, who with French aid overthrew the Bokassa regime in September, 1979, signed a decree promulgating the new constitution Friday, sources said. Eight political parties have already been formed.

Central Africans Approve Charter

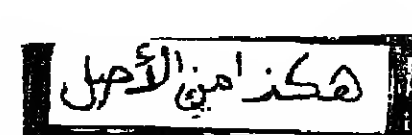
The Associated Press

BANGUI, Central African Republic — A referendum for a new constitution to restore a multiparty system to this country after 13 years of dictatorship by Jean Bekeze Bokassa was approved by a small margin, it was announced in Bangui.

Greek Ship Sinks; 3 Die

ATHENS — A Greek freighter sank a few miles off the Aegean island of Skyros early Sunday, the government said. Three of the 11 crew members were known dead and five were missing.

WestLB advertisement for Eurobonds, DM Bonds, and Schuldscheine. Includes contact information for Düsseldorf, London, and Luxembourg offices.

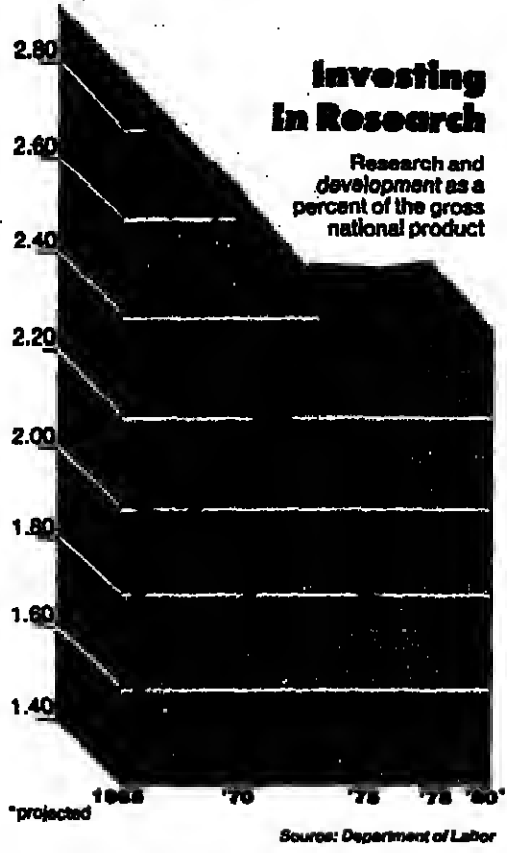


كندا من لاجل

Week of Feb... of Financiere Credit

ding Partners, S. Clashing in hology Race

By Clyde H. Farnsworth... NGTON — As the developing countries, relatively low wage scales, become increasingly competitive in traditional manufacturing industries...



While the three leading competitors of the United States — West Germany, Japan and France — increased their shares of manufactured exports during the decade, the U.S. share fell from 21.3 percent in 1970 to 17.4 percent in 1979.

Regan Presides Over Treasury of Conflicting Signals

By Steven Rattner... WASHINGTON — To the casual eye, little has changed in the Treasury Department. Even the offices of top officials remain the same — redecorating has been banned for budget reasons.

Take the matter of budget cuts and tax reduction. Senior administration officials argue that both are needed and that they should occur as close to simultaneously as possible. But in the practical world, simultaneity is unlikely and the Reagan administration has been pressed on whether it would accept tax cuts passed before budget reductions are voted.

officials endorse the need for the entire program of tax cuts, budget cuts, tight control over the growth of money and credit and reductions in regulation.



Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan. Voice of pragmatism or source of ambiguity?

American Efforts Stymied

Some behind these efforts is to develop industries that will provide the jobs being lost in manufacturing. But the policy also has the effect of American technology companies do not enjoy similar government support, into foreign markets.

Enhance Competitive Capabilities

"Domestically, it is essential to develop policies and programs which will enhance the competitive capabilities of export-oriented industries," said Lawrence A. Fox, vice president for international affairs at the National Association of Manufacturers.

'Pre-Priced' Deals Meet Resistance From Underwriters

By Carl Gewirtz... PARIS — A wave of underwriter resistance to mispriced deals created considerable disarray on the Eurobond market last week.

conditions. These so-called "bought" deals appeal to borrowers who obviously prefer to know the exact cost of their funding operation from the outset.

Corp., a financial subsidiary of the big Chicago bank. The \$100-million, three-year issue was being offered with a coupon of 13 1/2 percent.

The market was made more jittery by Paul Volcker's remarks that the Federal Reserve was willing to tolerate higher interest rates if necessary to combat inflation.

EUROBONDS

key usually fell to a sharp discount from the issue price (yields rise as prices fall), investors preferred to wait and to buy at a discount.

And last week the attempt to force the market collapsed as underwriters refused invitations to participate in such issues.

The mood was not helped by Friday's uptick in short-term interest rates following President Reagan's speech late Thursday in which he said the U.S. budget deficit this year, presumably including the so-called off-budget items, is likely to total \$80 billion — significantly higher than the \$35 billion for the narrowly defined budget.

In addition, Ontario's terms compared very favorably with those offered at the beginning of the week by SNCFC, the French railway agency. Its \$75-million, 10-year bonds were sold at par with a coupon of 13 percent by Stc. General. Underwriters were left holding most of the issue, which ended the week at 96 3/4 for a yield of 13 1/2 percent.

Italy Quake Loan Causing a Few Rumbles

By Carl Gewirtz... The \$2-billion "earthquake" loan to help Italy repair damage of December's tremor in the area is causing rumbles among its own at many major European banks.

official says, adding that no one yet knows what the exact amount will total.

As soon as the current \$100-million, 10-year loan for Hellenic Aerospace clears the Euromarket, the National Bank of Greece is expected to come to the market for its annual \$500 million operation.

SYNDICATED LOANS

percent "practicum." The banks are outraged that a single bank — and one that is far from being either the largest in the world or the leading participant in the Eurobond market — would attempt to grab for itself the distinction of leading such a large operation.

ARM-TWISTING

officers at a number of banks that have not yet decided whether they can be persuaded to get on the telephone and twist arms.

ARM-TWISTING

officers at a number of banks that have not yet decided whether they can be persuaded to get on the telephone and twist arms.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and other financial data.

EUROBONDS

Table listing various Eurobond issues, including bank names, amounts, and terms.

Advertisement for Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse, featuring a large 'K' logo and a list of international bank partners.

WestLB... DM Bonds... or dealing prices

Advertisement for Jet Aviation Private Jet Services, featuring an image of a private jet and contact information.

International Bond Prices - Week of February 5

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of international bond prices with columns for Am, Security, Yield, Price, and other metrics. Includes sub-sections for 'HIGHEST YIELDS' and 'HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS'.

Table of international bond prices, continuing from the previous table, listing various securities and their market data.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Table of convertible bond prices, listing Am, Security, Yield, Price, and other metrics for various convertible securities.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table of highest current yields for convertible bonds, listing Am, Security, Yield, Price, and other metrics.

HIGHEST YIELDS

Table of highest yields to average life below 5 years, listing Am, Security, Yield, Price, and other metrics.

HIGHEST YIELDS

Table of highest yields to average life above 5 years, listing Am, Security, Yield, Price, and other metrics.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table of highest current yields for straight bonds, listing Am, Security, Yield, Price, and other metrics.

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Table of DM straight bond prices, listing Am, Security, Yield, Price, and other metrics for various DM securities.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table of highest current yields for convertible bonds, listing Am, Security, Yield, Price, and other metrics.

Explanation of Symbols

Text explaining symbols used in the bond tables, including abbreviations for currencies and other market indicators.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund prices, listing fund names, Am, Security, Yield, Price, and other metrics.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or note.

re-Priced Offerings Encounter a Wave of Resistance From Underwriters

(Continued from Page 7)

joined the new-issue market began to sag out at a new-issue glut was and that the fixed becoming unrealistic in the unfolding development money market.

Monday, which had earlier could not refrain from a British Columbia boogymen's Columbia boogymen's deal to await clarification developments this

Wood Gundy had a \$50-million, five-year Eldorado Nuclear, a government-owned uranium company. The issue at 9 1/2 bearing a

coupon of 13 1/2 percent to yield 13.59 percent. The relatively low yield — reflecting the implicit guaranty of the Canadian government — was widely criticized.

At the same time, a much bruited issue for Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce failed to appear. Although never officially launched, the five-year deal was clearly in the works but the borrower and lead manager Hambros wisely decided not to proceed.

In stark contrast to the dour response to the Canadian offerings was the very warm reception given to the \$50-million, five-year offering for the Tribune Co. (no relation to this newspaper). Salomon Brothers bought this deal, but the terms were a realistic coupon of 14 percent priced at par. The privately held company owns the Chicago Tribune as well as television and

radio stations and a newspaper. The U.S. credit-rating agencies put a double-A on this issue.

Also well received was Ford Motor Credit Co.'s three-year note issue, priced at par bearing a coupon of 16 percent. The amount of the offering was increased \$25 million to \$125 million.

Analysts stress that the market needs issues that are generously priced to allow underwriters and investors to earn a decent return. Once the market's confidence is restored, they say, then issuers can think about squeezing for very tight terms.

Corporation Notes

In the floating rate market, Citicorp Overseas Financial is offering \$250 million of 3 1/2-year notes denominated in units of \$10,000.

The coupon will be set and interest will be paid every three months at the bid side of the three-month interbank rate, currently 17 5/16 percent. This is very tight — in fact the lowest ever offered. The standard floating-rate formula sets the coupon at a quarter-point over the offered rate, itself usually an eighth of a point higher than the bid rate. An earlier Citicorp floater also eliminated the quarter-point premium, but used as the base rate the median of the bid-offered rate.

Lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston justifies the new bid-rate formula by the addition of a warrant attached to each note which can be exercised over the next six months to buy a 10-year bond at par bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent.

CSFB calls this "bearing without

risk." Floater, because of the ever changing coupon, trade close to par. This means that the warrant, if it ever has any value, is an extra that does not impinge on the underlying value of the floating-rate note. By contrast, fixed-rate bonds carrying warrants to buy additional fixed-rate securities entail some risk because if rates rise the warrants have no value and the price of the underlying bond declines.

An option to buy 10-year paper at 12 1/2 percent is not immediately attractive in an environment where triple-A 10-year paper is selling at 13 1/2 to 13 3/4 percent, but may be deemed so by investors who believe long-term rates are destined to fall within six months. In any event, CSFB, which will make a market in the notes cum- and- warrants and the warrants separately, estimates that the warrants ought to open trading at 1/2 (a view not widely shared).

Also on offer is a \$30-million, 15-year convertible for Tico Finance. The bonds can be used to buy the shares of Texas International Co.'s shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange at a price 12-to-15 percent over the actual quote when final terms are set.

A coupon of 8-to-8 1/4 percent is indicated on the issue, which investors can opt to redeem for cash in 1986 at a premium of 120 percent.

One of the most talked about deals last week was Lafarge Copee's convertible Eurofrench franc bonds. The issue had been cut to 190 million francs from the planned 225 million francs in the light of the very limp demand that had been evinced. However, in a rare display of backbone three

comanager — CSFB, Swiss Bank Corp. and Deutsche Bank — walked out of the deal rather than accept the final terms offered by the borrower and lead manager, Credit Commercial de France.

A coupon of 11 percent had initially been indicated, although CCF had signaled that this would be sweetened. In the end, Lafarge agreed to a coupon of 11 1/2 percent for the first five years and 11 3/4 percent for the final five years giving an average yield of 11.34 percent. This is the first ever split coupon on a convertible and one disgruntled comanager jeeringly called it a "joke."

Schroder Joins

Throughout this debate, Schroder Wagg had remained on the periphery — arguing that it would accept a comanager role if the premium on the price to convert the bonds into common stock did not exceed 7 percent of the current share price. The indicated premium had been 11-to-12, but at the pricing CCF set a premium of 6.9 percent, so Schroder joined.

Priced at par, the bonds opened trading Friday at 93 bid, 93 1/2 offered, an astounding decline which left the remaining comanager screaming obscenities.

In Frankfurt, the capital market subcommittee approved re-opening the Eurofrench sector of the market with two issues for supra-national agencies this month. However, terms on the 120 million DM issue for the European Coal and Steel Community (to be led by Dresdner Bank) and the 100 million DM issue for Inter-American Development Bank (Deutsche Bank) remain to be set.

The Deutsche mark domestic market is unsettled following Friday's technical moves by the Bundesbank which drove short-term interest rates up. In effect, the central bank is acquiring its discount not to increase its discount of Lombard rate (the most visible tool at its disposal, whose rise incidentally would impair the profitability of the domestic banks). But it is forcing up money-market rates to help stem the outflow of capital which is contributing to weakening the mark on the foreign exchange market.

With rates rising, the planned Bundespost domestic offering has been put back from Monday to Thursday. But West German analysts believe that issue will have to yield at least 9 1/2 percent.

Elsewhere, Macmillan Bloedel is offering up to 40 million guilders of seven-year notes priced at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent through a private placement led by Person, Feldring & Pierson.

Bank Mess & Hoepfner is offering at least 100 million guilders (and as much as 125 million if demand warrants) of 10-year notes bearing a coupon of 11 percent.

gan an Issue in Treasury Full of Conflicting Signals

(Continued from Page 7)

who was tax legislative the Treasury. One of the Mr. Ture did when he arrived was give him material on supply-side Reports of tension by filtered out.

International Matters

Secretary for money is Beryl W. Sprinkel, a advocate of monetarism, hasizes the need for the serve to make the mon-grow more slowly and ally. In the past, most of secretary's job has in-ternational monetary which the former chief for the Harris Trust and ank in Chicago has com-plete experience.

Mr. Regan's recent prom-ises, Treasury watchers he and Mr. McNamar a third group with a handed view of the vari-tives.

Mr. McNamar, 41, who was executive director of the Federal Trade Commission under President Ford and most recently was executive vice president and chief financial officer of the Beneficial Standard Corp. in Los Angeles, describes himself as an "orthodox Republican," by which he means that he relies on no single solution.

Although Mr. Regan rejects the notion that he is possessed of a traditional Republican economic philosophy, and although he was known on Wall Street as something of a maverick, his few public statements on economic policy before his appointment suggested a different emphasis.

Last July, he called for a tax cut and talked of the need for incentives, much as he is doing now. But then, his priorities were a little different. First came accelerated depreciation; second, lower capital gains taxes; third, protecting taxpayers against being pushed into

He was viewed as suspect by conservative Republicans for hav-

higher brackets by inflation, a change that would give more relief to middle- and lower-income taxpayers than would Kemp-Roth, ing supported wage-price controls in 1971 and for having lent at least tacit support to Democratic candidates, including Jimmy Carter.

While his statements have some-times caused concern, Mr. Regan's delivery has won praise. "He comes across as strong and forceful but with a sense of humor," said Charles E. Walker, a deputy Treasury secretary under President Nixon. "He made his points and made them very clearly."

Mr. Walker praised Mr. Regan for assembling a Treasury team quickly. But Treasury watchers question whether Mr. Regan actually chose the team, virtually none of whom he had met before their job interviews, or whether it was pushed onto him.

Mr. Ture, for example, was reported to be the head of a list prepared by the "Kitchen cabinet" California businessmen that President Reagan relied on after his

election. Mr. Regan's principal choice has been his New York public relations aide, John Kelly, who also lacks Washington experience, to fill a similar post at the Treasury.

Officials wonder about the extent to which Mr. Regan is shaping administration policy, in view of the highly visible role taken by budget director David A. Stockman. At first, Mr. Regan's lesser role was attributed to his lack of experience; now, questions are being raised. "Tax policy has always been the domain of the Treasury, but now it looks like Stockman's grabbing for that," said a concerned Treasury official.

continuing, he said. An additional drop of 1 to 2 percent is expected this year, because of the gloomy economic prospects for the consumer countries. The turnaround also results from the gradual resumption of oil exports from Iran and Iraq.

The price of oil on the spot market has sunk to about \$37 a barrel, about the same as that sold under contract by OPEC members. The spot market usually signals to OPEC producers which way prices are going. The next OPEC pricing session is scheduled for May 25 in Geneva.

With the present slowdown in demand, several oil companies whose contracts with OPEC producers are up for renegotiation are balking at paying premiums over the official prices, oil executives say.

Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, said last Monday that his country, which charges a premium of \$5.50 a barrel on top of its official price of \$35.50, had no "ideological" commitment to the present premium level.

Additional Drop

Sources at the IEA and OPEC say world oil supplies and demand appear to be balanced at 48.6 million barrels a day. Four months ago, demand exceeded supply by 2 million to 3 million barrels a day.

Industry executives and economists attribute the drop in demand primarily to Western economic problems, but economists also credit what one called "a new consumer psychology in the use of energy and oil in particular."

Volume: 25,800,000 shares
Year to Date: 123,000,000 shares
Advances: 34 / declines: 87 / unchanged: 147
New High: 24 / new lows: 37

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings
Week Ended Feb. 6, 1981

Symbol	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Chrysler	1,111,000	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Amstar T&T	1,702,400	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors	2,180,000	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	1,805,000	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2	+ 1/4
LTV Corp	1,345,100	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	

Table with columns: NEW YORK (API-Weekly) Over the Counter, Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg, Net Crvs. Lists various stock symbols and their prices.

Over-the-Counter

Table with columns: Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg, Net Crvs. Lists various stock symbols and their prices.

Table with columns: Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg, Net Crvs. Lists various stock symbols and their prices.

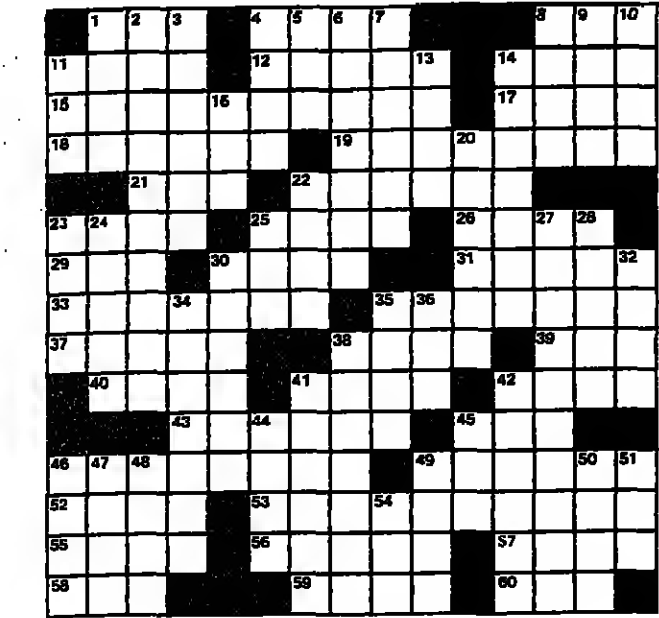
Table with columns: Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg, Net Crvs. Lists various stock symbols and their prices.

Advertisement for YPF (Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales) featuring the YPF logo and text: 'PRELIMINARY SELECTION OF ENTERPRISES IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT WORKS OF CONVERSION INCREASE FOR LA PLATA AND LUJAN DE CUYO REFINERIES'. Includes details about tender conditions, opening of bids, and interested parties.

Advertisement for 'SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS' published in the International Herald Tribune. Features a table with columns: POSITION, SALARY, EMPLOYER, LOCAT., QUALIFICATIONS, CONTACT, Source. Lists various high-level job openings with detailed requirements and contact information.

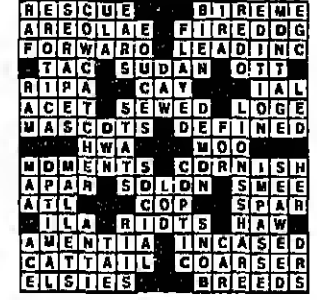
Advertisement for 'AGUA Y ENERGIA ELECTRICA' (Water and Electric Energy) featuring the AEE logo and text: 'NATIONAL POWER GRID PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO BID 111/80: Supply of line fittings for the Rio III - Gran Mendoza 500 KV line...'. Includes details about the bid opening and contact information.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Roof ornament
4 Church part
8 Recede
11 ... can lead three thousand cats?
12 Aquarium fish
14 Word with shoe or family
15 The Copts of Egypt
17 Insects
18 Bawls out or jumps aboard
19 Ancient natives of Mytilene
21 Went first
22 Loose, heavy overcoat
23 Prill and mispickel
25 Guitar part
26 Much, in Munich
29 Prefix with fortune or name
30 Fiddle
31 Arab chieftain
33 Incarnations
35 Necrop
37 Fads
38 Quixote, Juan and Carlos
39 Author Yutang
40 N.T.'s James
41 Examination
42 Something to shuffle or swab
43 Least wild
45 Place for play
46 English
47 Native of 18th century
49 Rock salt
52 "Step—!"
53 King Jeroboam's people
55 Musical unit
56 — and Liverpool
57 Canal
58 Native of Tara
59 Attraction for Riverfront Stadium
60 Monogram of a 1948 Nobelist
DOWN
1 Feedback of a sort
2 Area celebrated by Zane Grey
3 Elizabeth Taylor's are violet
32 File's partner
34 Having left a will
35 "— No Bills"
36 Insect not found in Antarctica
38 Singer of "Send in the Clowns"
41 Not so relaxed
42 Offense, to an L.L.B.
44 Drudge
45 Buddy
46 Leonardo's
47 Soda
48 — of God (Paradise)
49 Memorable English pianist
50 Prefix with prompter
51 N.Y. winter time
54 Tack on

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various locations including ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE
Broadcasts at 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200 (All times GMT).

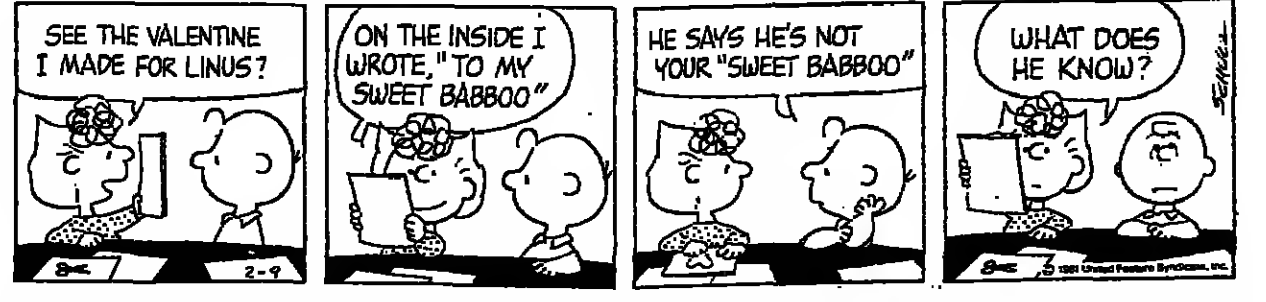
VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and on 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

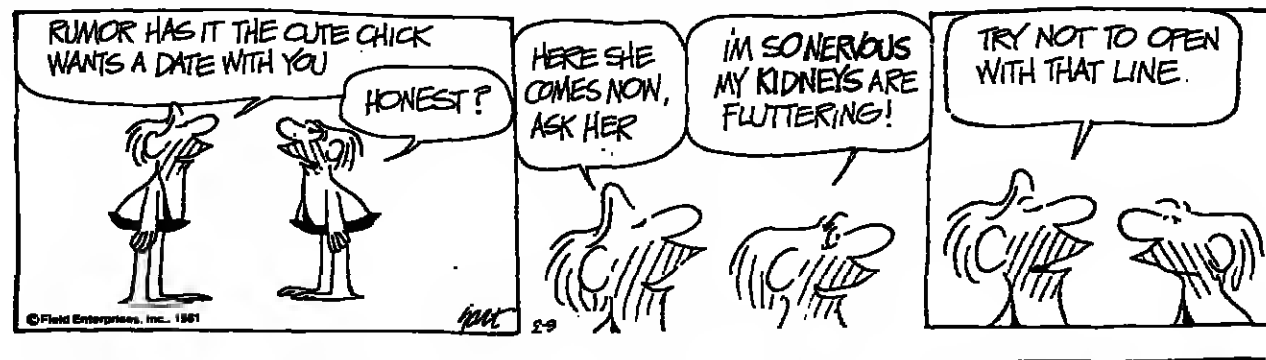
Inventor of 'Energy-Free' Machine Cleared of Perjury in Texas Trial

BELTON, Texas — An inventor claiming creation of a perpetual motion machine has been found not guilty of perjury charges stemming from a deceptive trade practices suit brought by the state attorney general's office.

PEANUTS



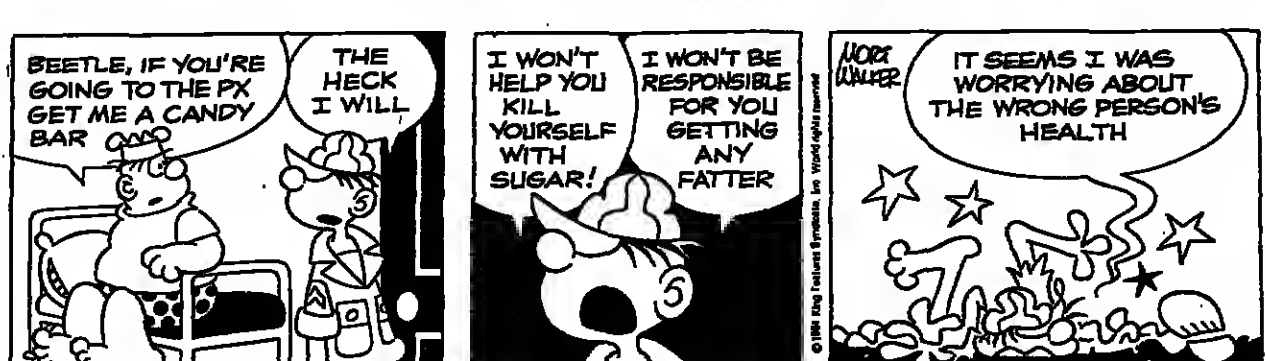
B. C.



B. L. O. N. D. I. E.



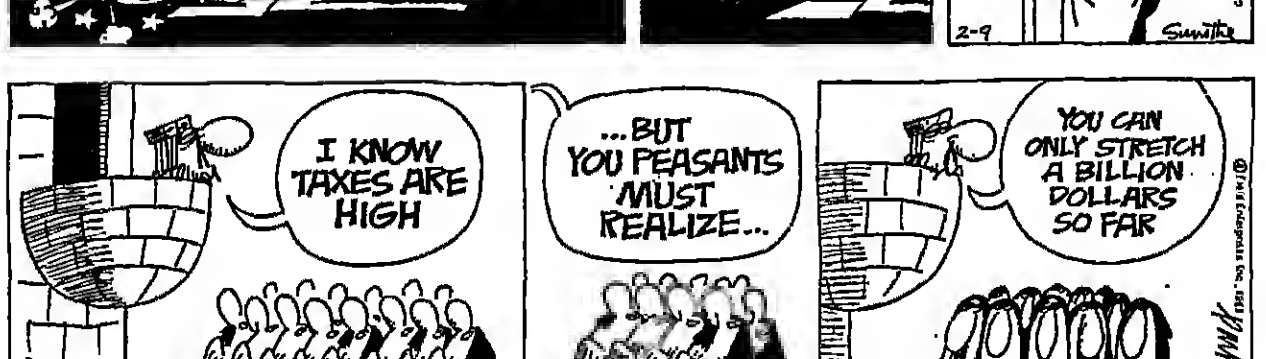
B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



A. N. D. Y. C. A. P. P.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.



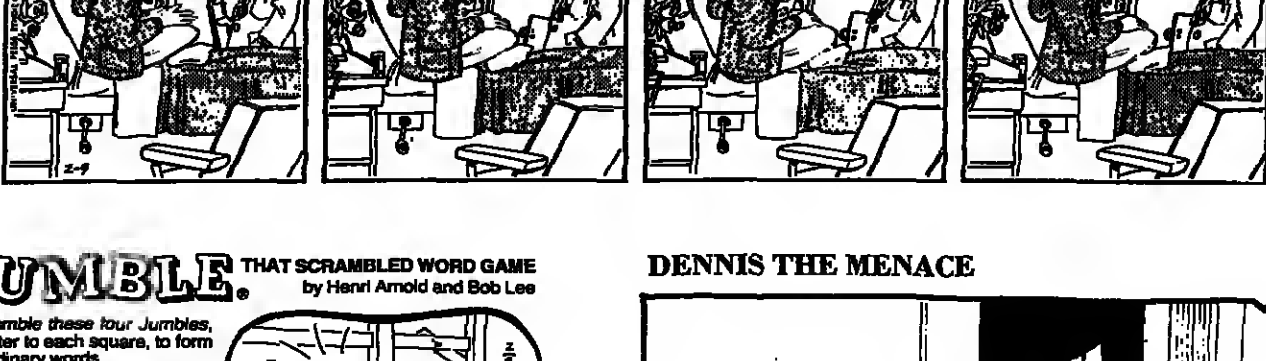
R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N.



D. O. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.



J. U. M. B. L. E.



D. E. N. N. I. S. T. H. E. M. E. N. C. E.



Answers tomorrow

Answers to Jumble: AGILE BOWER POMAED UNSOLD
Answer: A city that's in the heart of CZECHOSLOVAKIA, oddly enough—OSLO

BOOKS

AMERICA, LOST & FOUND

By Anthony Bailey. Random House. Illustrated. 152 pp. \$9.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

OF the 16,000 English children who were evacuated to the United States in the summer of 1940, when invasion by Nazi Germany seemed imminent, at least some are thought to have suffered such adverse psychological effects as loneliness, deracination, displacement and various forms of trauma.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.

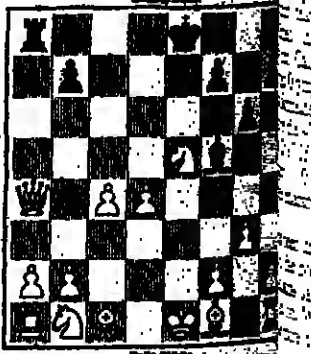
Circus Tent Falls In India Kills

NEW DELHI — Sixty-four children, mostly girls, were killed when a blazing circus tent collapsed on 2,000 spectators in southern Indian city of Bangalore.

CHESS

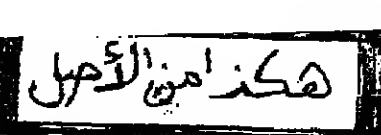
By Robert Byrne

THE future of chess computers is the subject of widely fluctuating opinions. Hans Berliner of Carnegie-Mellon University expects that a computer will defeat the world champion in 10 years.



Position after 10-Q-K4

K-Q1, N-Q5; 15 R-N1, B-B6; K-K1, N-B7ch; 17 K-B2, B-N3 covering the last material. However, Chaos did not lose and founded with Q-Q3; 11 N-N3, N-N3 (here should have made a desperate for complications by 11 P-N3; 12 Q-N7, Q-K4ch; 13 B-B4; 14 Q-N7, Q-R3ch). Then 12 N-B3, B-N2; 13 Q-N7, Q-N3, Chaos had lost a piece, nothing to show for it.



DOKS

AMERICA, USA

Reviewed by Christopher

Anthony Bailey Random House

the 16,000 English children

who were evacuated to the

United States in the summer of

1945, when they were

separated from their parents

by the British government.

They are now being

reunited with their families

in a series of reunions

held in the United States.

The book is a

valuable record of

these reunions.

It is a

must-read for

anyone who

is interested

in the history

of the United

States.

The book is

available in

hardcover

and paperback

formats.

It is a

valuable

record of

these

reunions.

It is a

must-read

for anyone

interested

in the

history of

the United

States.

The book

is available

in hardcover

and paperback

Second-Half French Rally Defeats Ireland in Rugby

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

IN — France overcame a lead by Ireland in the second half of a rugby match to beat Ireland, 19-13, in the final of the Five Nations championship with Wales and Scotland as runners-up and a defeat, England and Ireland have the consolation of a "green jersey" and a place in the 1981 World Cup.

The game was only eight minutes old, and Irish left wing Freddie McLennan had already come close to a try — chasing a kick amid swarming Irish pressure — when French prop Pierre Dospital went down with a gash in his head that required a scrumcap bandage immediately and three stitches later.

It was, indeed, the question. Late in the first half, a rout seemed to be in the making.

The game was only eight minutes old, and Irish left wing Freddie McLennan had already come close to a try — chasing a kick amid swarming Irish pressure — when French prop Pierre Dospital went down with a gash in his head that required a scrumcap bandage immediately and three stitches later.

By that time, Laporte had kicked both his drops — the first from almost 60 meters out on the left, in the first minute. The play was all Irish but the score was 6-0 for France, and 28-year-old Laporte had made a spectacular in-formation scrumcap bandage.

Campbell kicked his penalty kick in the 13th minute. When he took his second in the 20th, a voice close behind him in the silent West stand called out, "Come on, get over Ollie for 'em." The ball headed straight between the North posts, then veered to the right in a sudden swirl of the wind blowing from the North end of the West stand.

Campbell kicked two more penalties, but Laporte responded with a penalty immediately each time, so that the halftime score was Laporte 12, Campbell 9.

"Getting a bit boring, this," ventured a neutral Englishman.

Hang 'em High

Ireland was winning a lot of balls, only to punt them high and hope they would come down in a lucky position. Scrums, lineouts, rucks, mauls — Ireland had had the better of the lot.

In the second half, the French forwards plunged into battle and Irish lock Brendan Foley went down.

Yet Ireland scored a try to take the lead, 13-12, nine minutes into the half. Hugo MacNeill, 22, and making a flashy debut of his own, broke through Cassade's arms to finish a textbook line movement to the left as too much of France's defense was tied up on the right.

Dospital was soon back in a semiconscious state under a collapsed scrum. A French attack broke down when center Roland Bertranne passed too hard and bounced off Laporte's chest.

The final result at Murrayfield brought a roar. Mesny was hurt, French lock Daniel Ravalier was knocked out in a skull-to-skull collision with flanker John O'Driscoll. And Laporte missed a penalty kick.

How French momentum survived the setbacks of their three-quarters was the mystery of the match. "Moral resources," said the chairman of selectors, Guy Basquet. "This was a match wasn't pretty or pleasant or great, but it was magnificent."

In the 25th minute, left wing Laurent Pardo scored a try that rewarded a drive by his forwards. Pardo is the grandson of an identically named French international, who played on the losing side in Dublin in 1924.

Only now did Mesny go off. Laporte missed the conversion, as Campbell had failed after the Irish try. Lafarge trotted on to fill out one of international rugby's strangest three-quarter lines: a flyhalf (Cassade) on the right wing, a center (Pardo) on the left wing, and a scrumhalf in the center alongside Bertranne.

Campbell missed with a drop and two penalties but Gabernet did not miss at the final whistle. Irish Fergie Statory posted himself at the field end of the tunnel to congratulate the French as they walked off the field.

The final image of a mild but wild winter afternoon was of the flanker with the most international appearances in rugby history, Statory (46), exchanging good words



Jean-Luc Joinel leads France's attack as Irish scrumhalf John Robbie moves in for a tackle.

Women's Downhill Captured by Canadian

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune

HAUS, Austria — Gerry Sorrensen, a 22-year-old Canadian in her first World Cup season, won the women's downhill on a slushy mountainside here Sunday.

Wearing No. 30, she took the victory away from Irene Epple of West Germany, who already had finished posing for photographs on the victor's pedestal.

Comelia Prod of Austria was accordingly demoted to third place, and Doris de Agostini of Switzerland had to settle for fourth.

For the second year running, however, rain washed away the men's course in Schladming, about five kilometers (three miles) away, leaving the men's downhill championship to be decided next month.

Sorrensen, whose previous best finish was fifth in the downhill in Megeve, France, last month, covered the 2,590-meter course in 1 minute 39.27 seconds, eight hundredths of a second faster than Epple.

"I can't believe it, I did it," Sorrensen said with tears in her eyes. "I skied the corners well and just went fast. I just kept trying harder and told myself to go faster."

She was the 60th World Cup victory for the 24-year-old Swede.

Late Charge by Stenmark Gives Him Slalom Victory

The Associated Press

OSLO — Ingemar Stenmark, the Olympic and world champion, won a World Cup special slalom race here Sunday and increased his overall Cup lead over Phil Mahre of the United States.

Stenmark, second after the first run in 46.63 seconds, posted the fastest time in the second heat in 45.88 for a total of 1:32.51. He beat his closest rival by more than a half second.

It was the 60th World Cup victory for the 24-year-old Swede.

Stenmark, seeking his fourth World Cup overall title, now tops the standings with 235 points. Phil Mahre has 190 points, injured Austrian downhill specialist Peter Müller still is third with 140.

Men's Slalom Results

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:32.51
2. Daniel Fumagalli, Sweden, 1:32.89
3. Vladimir Andriev, Soviet Union, 1:33.14
4. Phil Mahre, United States, 1:33.27
5. Alexander Zhirnov, Soviet Union, 1:33.51
6. Steve Mahre, United States, 1:33.51
7. Peter Pramrat, Liechtenstein, 1:34.02
8. Piero Gros, Italy, 1:34.02
9. Jurie Holmlund, Norway, 1:34.42
10. Steve Stralme, Sweden, 1:34.44

World Cup Standings

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 235
2. Phil Mahre, USA, 190
3. Peter Pramrat, Liechtenstein, 140
4. Daniel Fumagalli, Sweden, 132.89
5. Steve Mahre, USA, 133.51
6. Jurie Holmlund, Norway, 134.42
7. Piero Gros, Italy, 134.02
8. Daniel Fumagalli, Sweden, 132.89
9. Steve Mahre, USA, 133.51
10. Jurie Holmlund, Norway, 134.42

Reuteman Gets Winner's Flag

The Associated Press

KYALAMI, South Africa — Carlos Reuteman of Argentina outsmarted his rivals before the race even started Saturday and won the South African Grand Prix in a Saudia-Leyland Williams.

It began raining before the 77-lap race began, and 18 of the 19 drivers put slower wet-weather tires on their cars. The one who did not was Reuteman. When the rain stopped — after a dozen or so laps — other drivers had to go into the pits for tire changes.

The Argentine averaged 112.33 miles (180 kilometers) an hour and finished in 1 hour, 54.03 seconds, more than 20 seconds ahead of Nelson Piquet of Brazil, who was on the pole in a Brabham. Elio de Angelis of Italy was third in a Lotus.

McEnroe Overcomes Borg In 18-Point Tie-Breaker

From Agency Dispatches

TORONTO — John McEnroe defeated Bjorn Borg in an 18-point tie-breaker in the final set Saturday night to reach the finals of the \$500,000 Tennis Challenge.

McEnroe's 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 victory over the five-time Wimbledon champion was his first since the finals of last year's U.S. Open. Borg suffered his second upset loss in as many days as Jimmy Connors beat him for the first time in two years in straight sets Friday.

Vitas Gerulaitis and McEnroe will play in the final for the top prize of \$175,000 in the eight-man, round-robin tournament. McEnroe beat Gerulaitis, 6-3, 6-3, in an earlier match to finish step of one of the four-man groups.

McEnroe's 10-8 tiebreaker win closely resembled the 34-point tiebreaker Borg won last year from McEnroe in the 1980 Wimbledon final.

In Saturday night's tiebreaker, McEnroe held a 2-0 edge after his first two serves, but Borg battled back to tie at 4-3. The New Yorker lost match points at 6-4 and 6-5, and Borg failed to capitalize at 7-6 and 8-7. Then McEnroe hit winners off his next two serves, and the Swede settled a forhand at the 18th point.

"It was just a great match," McEnroe said. "I could have lost 7-5 in third and it would still have been a great match."

Victories Caulkins Paris Meet

The Associated Press

PARIS — U.S. swimmers won 12 events Saturday in the 12-day, 100th Anniversary of the Paris Olympics meet as Tracy Caulkins won the 400 IM, was second in the 200 IM, and won the 100 IM.

Caulkins, 17, from Nashville, set a world best time — 2:11.54 seconds — in the 100-meter freestyle and an record in the 200-meter freestyle.

German swimmers won Saturday's finals while the Union won three.

Short-Course Meet

Three-day Arena meet, considered Europe's most important short-course event, has drawn 420 swimmers from 26 countries. Fastest in each event count only old best times and not world records because of the 25-meter Olympic standard is a meter pool.

U.S. winners Saturday were Mary T. Meagher in the 100-meter butterfly (1:00.94), Rick in the 100-meter backstroke (1:03.51) and Greg Krause in the 100-meter freestyle (1:04.61).

Caulkins clocked 2:27.32 in the 400 IM, knocking 22 hundredths of a second off the previous world best set by Soviet swimmer Lina Koshvina last year. Britain's Susannah Brown was second in 2:32.55.

Meagher was beaten in the 200-meter freestyle final by Caren Schuk of East Germany, who a double winner Saturday, AF-100, winning the 200 free in 2:00.16 and the 100 free in 1:03.51 and Greg Krause captured the 50-meter freestyle in 25.57.

Other East German winners Saturday were Ina Kleber, who won the women's 100-meter backstroke in 1:03.51 and Jörg Wothke won the men's 50-meter free in 25.57.

Soviet winners were Robert Julpa in the men's 200-meter backstroke (2:16.71), Sergei Ruzhkov in the men's 200-meter medley (2:07.70), and Alexander Martini in the 100-meter butterfly (1:04.61).

Friday night, Soviet star Vladimir Salnikov won the men's 50-meter freestyle in 14:54.99 and the triple gold medal in the Moscow Olympics is world record holder in the 50-meter freestyle.

McEnroe Overcomes Borg In 18-Point Tie-Breaker

From Agency Dispatches

TORONTO — John McEnroe defeated Bjorn Borg in an 18-point tie-breaker in the final set Saturday night to reach the finals of the \$500,000 Tennis Challenge.

McEnroe's 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 victory over the five-time Wimbledon champion was his first since the finals of last year's U.S. Open. Borg suffered his second upset loss in as many days as Jimmy Connors beat him for the first time in two years in straight sets Friday.

Vitas Gerulaitis and McEnroe will play in the final for the top prize of \$175,000 in the eight-man, round-robin tournament. McEnroe beat Gerulaitis, 6-3, 6-3, in an earlier match to finish step of one of the four-man groups.

McEnroe's 10-8 tiebreaker win closely resembled the 34-point tiebreaker Borg won last year from McEnroe in the 1980 Wimbledon final.

In Saturday night's tiebreaker, McEnroe held a 2-0 edge after his first two serves, but Borg battled back to tie at 4-3. The New Yorker lost match points at 6-4 and 6-5, and Borg failed to capitalize at 7-6 and 8-7. Then McEnroe hit winners off his next two serves, and the Swede settled a forhand at the 18th point.

"It was just a great match," McEnroe said. "I could have lost 7-5 in third and it would still have been a great match."

U.S. Bobsledder Dies After Sled Overturns

From Agency Dispatches

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy — The U.S. national team's four-man bobsled burtled out of control at 93 miles an hour on a curve and overturned near the finish line of a world championship event Sunday, killing driver Jim Morgan.

Morgan suffered a severe throat cut and head injuries when the No. 1 sled of the U.S. team overturned at the final banked curve of the Olympic track of Cortina during the third heat of the World Four-Man Bobsled Championships.

Dr. Paolo Bellando Randone of the Codivilla Hospital at Cortina said the U.S. athlete was already dead when he reached the clinic.

Racing resumed after the accident and the East German team of Bernhard Germershausen, Henry Gerlach, Martin Truchner and Hans Jürgen Gerhardt won the four-man bobsled title.

It was the second straight gold for Germershausen, who also had won the two-man championship seven days ago.

Officials said the mishap occurred when the U.S. team was rounding one of the final curves of the icy course and their bobsled overturned, throwing all four men out at high speed. The quartet was dragged for about 50 meters, at high speed, as their sled kept running on its right side and Morgan's helmet repeatedly bumped against the side wall.

"The leather face of the helmet cut the throat as Morgan's head was pushed backward while hitting the wall," a doctor at the Codivilla Hospital said.

"I feared he was dead as soon as I saw injuries on the jaw and throat," said Mike Hallock, an official of the U.S. team. "We all rushed to hospital to give blood. There was no need."

Other members of the U.S. team, Jeff Jost, Paul White and Randy Bielski, suffered slight contusions and bruises in the accident. Morgan, 33, remained in the sled for several minutes, bleeding from the cut, after the sled crossed the finish line upside down.

A doctor tried first aid treatment, then the athlete was taken by ambulance to the Codivilla hospital in this Italian resort.

Bielski, the brakier of the U.S. No. 1 team, remained in the sled

trying to comfort Morgan while doctors and nurses gave first aid. He broke into tears as the driver was taken away on a stretcher.

"You can hardly be seriously injured in an accident like this one. Jim was unlucky," said Bielski, who had a bruise on his neck.

An organizer, who declined to be quoted by name, said helmet braces sometimes proved extremely dangerous for bobsledders "when you hit the walls with the helmet and your head is pushed backwards."

The accident occurred at the same bend where the U.S. No. 2 sled, led by Bilt Remton, crashed during Saturday's runs. The U.S. No. 2 quartet suffered minor bruises and withdrew from the race.

Morgan and his teammates, in 10th place after the first two heats Saturday, were the last team to come down the 1,700-meter long Olympic track on the third run of the four-heat competition.

They apparently took the final curve too high, bounced down and overturned on the final straight.

Germershausen, also a track and field performer, clocked a winning total of 4 minutes 50.90 seconds in four heats, 2.22 seconds faster than Switzerland's No. 2 sled, driven by Hans Hiltbeard, who gained the runner-up position and silver by scoring the second best time in the fourth heat.

The Swiss quartet improved three places from the previous day, edging the Swiss No. 1, led by three-time world champion Eric Schaefer, who finished third in 4:53.76. Schaefer also had been upset to the two-man competition, in which he took bronze behind two East German teams.

Germershausen, who won gold at Lake Placid Olympics competing as leader in the four-man team led by Meinhard Nehmer, shattered the record of the track in the first heat Saturday, in 1:11.50 minutes, and was the fastest in the third and fourth heats Sunday, assuring the final victory.

His advantage over the closest team, 1.33 seconds after the two first runs, ruled out any upset on the final day.

Germershausen said his target in the gold medal in the 1984 Olympics at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

Nyambui, Paige Benefit From Fast Pace

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The winners, especially Solomon Nyambui and Don Paige, received the glory Friday night in the 74th annual Wanamaker Millrose Games, the premier meet of the indoor track season. But there was enough glory remaining for Alberto Salazar and Mark Belger, who helped Nyambui and Paige break world indoor records.

The sellout crowd of 18,211 at Madison Square Garden was standing and screaming as Nyambui won the 5,000-meter run in 13 minutes 20.3 seconds. That's trimmed five-tenths of a second from Emiel Puttemans's 1976 world indoor record. Salazar finished second in 13:23.1, more than 17 seconds faster than Grey Meyer's 12-day-old U.S. indoor record.

Last October, Salazar predicted he would run 2 hours 9 minutes in the New York City Marathon, his first race at that distance. To the astonishment of many who had dismissed him as a naive novice, he won in 2:09.41.

This time, he predicted a 5,000-meter in 13:20, and his blistering pace made it possible. Nyambui, an Olympic silver medalist from Tanzania, raced by with two laps to go and won. Salazar was content because he had run fast, and he dismissed the hard training and the hard race.

"Like Brushing Teeth"

"I've been doing this for eight or 10 years," he said. "Training is just like brushing teeth."

Paige and Belger were teammates at Villanova. Paige had won their three previous meetings, and Belger felt his best chance to win the 1,000-yard race was to set such a fast pace that Paige could not keep up. Besides, Paige had not run all week because of an inflamed Achilles tendon. His training consisted of swimming Monday and Tuesday.

In the first two laps, Belger led by 12 yards. Paige, realizing what was happening, moved up quickly to second, closed the gap slowly, took command with a lap to go and won comfortably as Belger faded to third.

Paige's time of 2:04.9 broke the nine-year-old world indoor record of 2:05.1 set by Mark Wimmer over Louisville's eight-lap, banked-board track. The Garden banked-board track measures 11 laps to the mile, which means more and tighter turns and thus generally slower times.

"I didn't know how fast I was going," said Paige. "I just hoped that Mark would die down. What he did was the only way he would have been able to beat me. Mark came over to me at the end of the race and said, 'You owe me one.' I guess I do."

The 800-meter race also produced a fast pace, this time from an unlikely source. Seventeen-year-old John Marshall led until Peter Lemmon, an experienced internationalist from Kenya, ran him down at the end.

Lemmon won in 1:50.2. Marshall finished second in 1:50.7, a

Jenkins Not Suspended By Kuhn for Drug Case

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Ferguson Jenkins, who was convicted of cocaine possession last December, will not be suspended by baseball, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced.

But the Texas Rangers' right-handed pitcher has agreed to give his financial and verbal support to several drug education and prevention programs.

This was announced Friday by Kuhn, who had met with Jenkins on Thursday.

"I very much care about the fans and especially about the youngsters who follow baseball," Jenkins said in a prepared statement. "I want them to know how deeply sorry I am for the mistake that led to my involvement in the drug charges which were recently disposed of in Canada."

Jenkins said he has agreed to:

- Contribute \$10,000 to a suitable drug education program in Texas specifically aimed at young people and make public appearances in support of that program.
- Appear in a drug education and prevention film to be produced by major league baseball.
- Co-operate fully with the Rangers in their own drug education and prevention program.

The 38-year-old Jenkins was charged last Aug. 25 with possession of cocaine after four grams were found in his luggage at Toronto International Airport. He was convicted in an Ontario provincial court Dec. 18, but drew an absolute discharge, which meant no fine, no jail term and no record of the conviction was recorded.

Kuhn said that Jenkins' genuine regret and the disposition of the case by the Canadian court were factors in the way he resolved the matter.

Jenkins has won 259 games over 15 major league seasons with Philadelphia, the Chicago Cubs, Boston and Texas. Jenkins won at least 20 games for 23 consecutive seasons, from 1967-72, with the Cubs.

After his conviction, Jenkins said: "I've learned a lesson, a serious lesson. It wasn't just a slap in the face — it was like running into a steel wall."

He said that he recognized 1981 would be a difficult year for him.

"I want people to know that it's Fergie Jenkins the human being out there pitching. And we all have our faults. I'm just going to try to rectify some of the things that, maybe, I should have rectified a few years ago."

More Sports On Page 11

